# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,107—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 865 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th July, 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Including Wines. | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| Suez | " 360 | " 220 | | " 80 | |
| Port Said | " 380 | " 240 | | " 90 | |
| Messina | " 500 | " 340 | | " 140 | |
| Naples | " 500 | " 340 | | " 140 | |
| Leghorn | " 500 | " 340 | | " 140 | |
| Genoa | " 500 | " 340 | | " 140 | |
| Marseilles | " 520 | " 350 | | " 115 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

| | Captain. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. HUNGARIA | G. Sturli | 1,982 | 400 | 9th Sept. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

### STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN GORDON will sail for Genoa and Marseilles on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN STUART will sail for London on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 8th August.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles .... " 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. DECCAN | 3429 | 550 | W. B. Andrews. | 2nd Aug |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 9th " |
| s. PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | E. J. Baker | 16th " |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A.C. Loggin | 23rd " |
| s. LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman. | 30th " |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi. both ways. | Via Brindisi. one way. | Via Southampton. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | Geo. Lee | 29th July. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3887 | 600 | A. Parish | 12th Aug. |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

STEAM TO BATAVIA.

THE S. S. SCOTSMAN will leave in about a week.

For passage or freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1881.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril. | 2,300 | 300 | 24th Aug. |
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw. | 2,100 | 300 | 7th Sept. |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collins. | 2,700 | 400 | 21st do. |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd. | 2,700 | 400 | 8th Oct. |
| Speke Hall | W. Brand. | 2,700 | 400 | 22nd do. |
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril. | 2,300 | 300 | 19th Nov. |
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw. | 2,100 | 300 | 3rd Dec. |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collins. | 2,700 | 400 | 21st do. |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd. | 2,700 | 400 | 5th Jany. |
| Speke Hall | W. Brand. | 2,700 | 400 | 20th do. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

S. S. RIGA has arrived from London and is discharging in the Dock. CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to remove their goods at once, otherwise they will lie on the quay at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*NOW READY.*

### THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
*In Re*
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

### KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
" 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

### TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small-size Tins | Rs. | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Double-size Tins | " | 1 0 | 1 2 |

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

REAL AMERICAN

### "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner | per pack | Re. 1 12 | Re. 2 0 |
| " " | doz. packs | 19 0 | 21 0 |
| " gilt edged | pack | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| " " | doz. packs | 22 8 | 25 0 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.........Mr. Geo. NORVILLE.

SATURDAY, 30th JULY.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
M. and Mdme. BERGER-DEPLACE.

CONCERT.
MR. NORVILLE M. BERGER-DEPLACE and Gentlemen Amateurs.

THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM,
Dulcimer Pipe (Mus. Bac.), Major Cowper.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SULAH TEA ESTATE.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEAS from this Estate are very fine, and are priced very moderately, viz.:—

Orange Pekoe, in lead foil packets Rs. 1-4 per lb.
Pekoe " " " .. Rs. 1-2 "
Pekoe Souching .. " " " .. Re. 1

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23, Apollo St.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion, on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 6 p.m.

R. S. CAMPBELL,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Bombay, 27th July, 1881. Joint Secretaries.

TO BE LET.

AN UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, with three Bed-rooms, dining and seating-room, &c. Water laid on, and the whole House is nicely matted. For further particulars. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum.

LA CONFIANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)

CAPITAL .......................... Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .......... " 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .............. " 20,00,000

WE have been appointed Agents of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, Warehouses, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in Harbour on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES S. & W. COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the noon of 5th August, 1881, for the supply of best CARDIFF and LONGRIGG COAL in equal quantity for 12 months. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or lowest tender.

By order,
ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કુંo
*i. e.* KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the AUCTION SALES of ABKARI FARMS of the marginally noted Talukas of the Kolaba Collectorate for the twelve months from 1st August, 1881, to 31st July, 1882, will be held before the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1881, at Alibag, subject to the conditions given in the notice dated the 14th June, 1881, under the signature of the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Roha.
Mangaon.
Mahad.

J. ELPHINSTON, Collector.
Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 26th July, 1881.

*NOW READY.*

### SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 28.)
RED SEA.
GULF OF SUEZ.
SUEZ BAY—BEACON ON KAL-AH-KEBIREH SHOAL.

INFORMATION has been received that a new beacon has been recently erected by the Egyptian Government on Kal-ah-Kebireh shoal, Suez bay.

The beacon, 30 feet high, consists of a cairn of stones 8 feet high and black in colour, surmounted by a mast and triangle painted red; it is situated about half a cable northward of the position of the old beacon, or N. ½ E. from the southern extremity of the reef, distant 1½ cables. (The bearing is Magnetic. Variation 4½° Westerly in 1881.)

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 16th July, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 754 and 767.
" Red Sea Pilot (1873), page 37.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

### HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Army and Navy Birth-day Book for Children | 1 | 8 |
| Cunningham's British India and its Rulers. | 6 | 12 |
| Supplement to Spen's Dictionary of Engineering, complete in 1 vol. | 25 | 0 |
| Sir Thomas Munro's Selections from his Minutes and other Official Writings; by Sir Arbuthnot, 2 vols. | 17 | 0 |
| Fraser's Records of Sports and Military Life in Western India | 4 | 12 |
| Stonehenge's British Rural Sports, illustrated, New Edition, 1881 | 13 | 4 |
| Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad | 4 | 12 |
| 21 Days in India; by Sir Ali Baba | 2 | 8 |
| With the Kurram Field Force; by Major Colquhoun | 10 | 0 |
| Robertson's Kurram, Kabul, and Kandahar. | 3 | 12 |
| Kempe's Handbook of Electric Testing, New Edition, 1881 | 7 | 12 |
| Arnold's Indian Poetry, New Edition, 1881. | 4 | 12 |
| Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. January to June | 4 | 4 |
| London in 1881, illustrations of Principal Streets | 1 | 4 |
| Sir John Franklyn; by A. H. Beasley | 1 | 8 |
| Every Boy's Annual for 1882 | 3 | 12 |
| Hunter's Gazetteer of India, 6 vols. (other 3 vols. will follow) | 30 | 8 |
| Wilson's Studies in Modern Mind and Character | 7 | 8 |
| Turkish Life in War-time; by H. O. Dwight | 7 | 8 |
| The Horse as he was, as he is, and as he ought to be; by J. Lupton | 2 | 4 |
| Charles Kingsley's Novels, Westward Ho, with Portraits, 2 vols. | 6 | 8 |
| Ditto Two years ago, 2 vols. | 6 | 8 |
| New Revised Greek Testament | 3 | 8 |
| Murray's Handbooks of Bombay and Madras, New Edn, 1881, each | 9 | 8 |
| Oldfield's Sketches from Nepal, 2 vols., Illustrated | 22 | 8 |
| Spon's Encyclopædia of the Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Commercial Products, 4 vols. | 33 | 8 |
| Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence, New Edn., 1881 | 3 | 12 |
| Burke's Letters, Speeches, and Tracts on Irish Affairs | 3 | 12 |
| The English Flower Garden; by H. A. Bright. | 2 | 4 |
| Ladies on Horseback, Learning, Parkriding, and Hunting; by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue. | 3 | 4 |
| How to Ride and School a Horse; by E. L. Anderson | 1 | 8 |
| Life of Charles James Fox; by Trevelyan, cheap edition | 3 | 12 |
| Froude's History of England, vols. 1 to 5, each | 2 | 4 |
| (To be completed in 12 vols.) | | |
| Dirty Dustbins and Sloppy Streets; by P. Boulnois | 2 | 4 |
| The Occult World; by A. P. Sinnett | | |
| A Life's Atonement: a Novel; by D. C. Murray. | 2 | 4 |
| On the Indian Hills, or Coffee-Planting in Southern India; by E. L. Arnold, 2 vols. | 15 | 0 |
| The Chinese, their Education, Philosophy, and Letters, by W. A. P. Martin | 4 | 12 |
| The Paris Salon, 1881; by R. H. Mason, illustrated | 2 | 8 |

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS,

FROM MESSRS W. AND G. ASHFORD,
MAKERS TO THE QUEEN.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DRIVING WHIPS:** | | | |
| Four-in hand or Tandem, seasoned holly, best thongs, brown leather handles and plain mounts | from 9 8 | to | 11 0 |
| Ditto ditto ditto chased mounts | 12 8 | " | 14 0 |
| Pair or single, ladies' and gentlemen's, in great variety, of best old thorns, &c., leather handles, plain mounts | from 3 8 | " | 5 0 |
| Ditto ditto superior | 6 0 | " | 8 0 |
| Ditto ditto best quality, Russia leather handles, plain mounts | 8 0 | " | 12 0 |
| Ditto ditto chased mounts | 10 0 | " | 14 0 |
| Ghorawallah's Whips, stout and strong | 2 8 | " | 3 0 |
| **AMERICAN BUGGY WHIPS:** | | | |
| Black cord, plain mounts | from 3 8 | " | 6 0 |
| Ditto white cord, handles and plain mounts | 6 8 | " | 9 0 |
| Ditto ditto " " chased mounts | 8 0 | " | 10 8 |
| **TONGA WHIPS:** | | | |
| White cord, with brass ferrules and bands | 5 0 | " | 6 12 |
| **HUNTING CROPS:** | | | |
| Malacca cane, crook handles, plain mounts | 7 0 | " | 8 0 |
| Ditto Ivory crook handles, Ladies' | 7 0 | " | 10 0 |
| White cord, crook handles | 6 8 | " | 7 8 |
| Ditto metal crook handle | 10 8 | " | 12 0 |
| **GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS:** | | | |
| Raw hide, metal or cord mounts | 2 4 | " | 2 8 |
| Ditto whalebone and cane, German silver mounts | 3 8 | " | 4 0 |
| Ditto " " plated mounts | 6 8 | " | 7 8 |
| Ditto calf leather handle, plain plated mounts | 6 0 | " | 7 0 |
| Ditto or cord black wicker handles, chased mounts | 7 0 | " | 8 0 |
| Ditto " leather handle, plain silver mounts | 11 0 | " | 12 8 |
| Ditto " " " engine turned silver mounts | 12 8 | " | 14 0 |
| Ditto " " " " " " | 18 0 | " | 20 0 |
| **LADIES' RIDING WHIPS:** | | | |
| Fine black and White cord, wicker handles, best plated plain mounts | 3 8 | " | 5 0 |
| Ditto mounted with animals' heads, &c., in great variety | 5 4 | " | 9 0 |
| Fine white cord, leather handles, plain silver mounts | 7 8 | " | 9 0 |
| Presentation, silver or gold mounted | 12 0 | " | 25 0 |
| **DOG WHIPS:** | | | |
| Malacca handles, dog's head | 2 0 | " | 3 0 |
| Ditto with whistle | 3 0 | " | 5 0 |
| Cord, with whistle, plated mounts | 5 4 | " | 6 0 |
| **RIDING CANES:** | | | |
| Best Malacca, plain silver mounts | each 1 8 | " | 3 0 |
| Ditto ditto superior | " 5 0 | " | 6 0 |
| Ditto engine turned silver mounts | " 5 0 | " | 9 0 |
| Ditto chased silver mounts | " 4 8 | " | 7 0 |
| Ditto " gilt " | " 5 4 | " | 7 8 |
| **WHIP CORD:** | | | |
| Assorted colors, superior | per lb. 7 8 | " | 8 0 |
| **WHIP SOCKETS:** | | | |
| Japanned leather, complete with straps | each 2 4 | " | 3 8 |

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | KURRACHEE | LUCKNOW | BENARES |
| BOMBAY | POONAH | CAWNPORE | LAHORE |
| MADRAS | AGRA | DELHI | DARJEELING |

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.

## RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
"HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

### FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases... ... ...Rs. 25
" hunting " ... ... ... " 30
" half-hunting " ... ... ... " 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

### FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 40
" hunting " ... ... " 45
" half hunting " ... ... " 50
" open crystal face case, extra fine " 50
" hunting case " ... " 60
" half hunting case ... ... " 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

### FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases ... ... ...Rs. 60
" silver " ... ... ... " 70
" gold " ... ... ... " 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

### CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases ... ... Rs. 40
" " Hunting " ... ... " 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases ... ... ...Rs. 25
" hunting " ... ... " 26
" half hunting " ... ... " 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY are desirous of appointing SENIOR and JUNIOR MUSIC MASTERS (or MISTRESSES) to their Scottish High School at Byculla.

Applications enclosing Testimonials, and stating proposed terms, marked outside.

"Application for Post of Musical Teacher" should be sent to

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Bombay Scottish Education Society,
Marine Lines, Bombay,
on or before the 14th August, 1881.
Bombay, July 27, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION to be held on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, Jamshedjee Pallonjee, Esq., will ask the Municipal Commissioner (1) What steps he has taken to prevent the streets and by-lanes of Khetwady from again getting filled up with water during the next ensuing season? (2) Whether any steps have been taken for discontinuing the grant of Rs. 36,000 per annum to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, and whether it is intended to amend the next Budget accordingly?

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary,
Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 27th July, 1881.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

5 frames brown sheathing felts.
1 case velvet smoking caps.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome English-built mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette, with a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse and harness, the property of the late Mr. L.G. Hynes.

1 very handsome black Arab pony Punch, 13-2, young, very quiet, goes very well in saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th July, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Lady's Riding Saddle, Ammunition, Buggy, Books, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, property of Lt.-Colonel E. S. Walcott and Dr. Barren, consisting dinner set, breakfast set, tables, sets of folding district chairs, travelling camp bed, best lady's riding saddle, duplex lamps, ammunition, buggy, also marble topped centre and side tables, microscope, musical box, books, &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, in re Antonio Pereira, viz., bagatelle table, sofas, tables, cup-board, cots, chairs, pictures, &c., also in re Muncherjee Bhicajee Lachrak, few umbrellas, scull caps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th July, 1881.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

### THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each shareholders liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 500,000 in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each. Payment Rs. 50 on allotment, the remainder by four calls of Rs. 100 per share, and one call of Rs. 50, at intervals of not less than three mouths. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid in advance.

Directors.

GEORGE COTTON, Esq., Chairman, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
PEEROSHAW RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Director, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
ADURJEE MUNCHERJEE, Esq., Director, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE LAKRAWALLA, Esq., Merchant, Broach.
GOOLABDASS JAMNADASS PARBHUDASS, Vakil, Esq., Surat.
MOTEELALL LALBHOY TALEEWALA, Esq., of the firm of Pursotumdass Venedass, Broach.
PURSOTUMDASS VANILALL, Esq., of the firm of Purmanundass Bhaijeebhai, Broach.

Bankers.
BANK OF BOMBAY, Broach.

Agents.
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

PROSPECTUSES and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers or the Agents of the Company at Broach and Bombay.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the Agents at Broach and Bombay.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 20th July, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble J. N. Graham and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th July, 1881

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a BAY PONY, age 6 years, nearly 13 hands. Price, Rs. 75. Address, "X," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A DUN Persian GELDING, black points, age 8 off, height 14-3½, broken to saddle and harness. Apply to MAJOR PAYNE, Camp, Baroda.

SINGER'S Genuine Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINES are acknowledged the best for families, tailors, and milliners. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing India-rubber articles, Rs. 3 per tin. John Roberts & Co.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GERMAN LAGER BEER.—The lightest and best beer for the hot weather. In cases of 4 dozen quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to WILLIAM BELL and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED INFORMATION.—If any Convent or Government Institution in Bombay undertakes Laundry Work, such as that of table linen on a large scale, address "DHOBEE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. Moorhouse's household furniture, brougham, horse, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite Ladies' Gymkhana, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 1 p.m. Plants at 6-30 a.m.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker from Aux Ville de France, supplies all the New Colors in Cashmere for Costumes. Pretty Tea Gowns trimmed with Satin for Rs. 21, Dressing Gowns from Rs. 18, Pompadour and Sateen Costumes Rs. 16 to 25. 8, Meadow. St.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON in Cut, also CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE. PEARSE, Apollo Street, and Rampart Row.

## NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL H. F. BROOKE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co. within one month from this date; after which no claims will be entertained.

PRYN WEEDON, Administrator.
Bombay, 14th July 1881.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
Engineer's General Agent.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

### WHEELER & WILSON

HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA
FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.

THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2⅜ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal, which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,600 were awarded.

No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.

For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.

Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.

Machines for making button holes; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.

Extras and Sundries always in Stock.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, Afternoon use.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE CHARCOAL.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy state; its well known action in absorbing all impurities, putrescence in the stomach and bowels ... fevers may be avoided, and indigestion ... &c., is speedily removed by this ... and is invaluable to persons residing ...

Sold by all Chemists throughout ... to the London Hospitals in ... Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore ...

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

THE London Money Market seems to be still tending towards greater ease, the rate of discount in the open market being quoted in yesterday's telegram ⅛ per cent. lower, and doubtless owing to that Consols have recovered, the previous day's decline being again quoted at 101. French Rentes are unchanged, as also the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, but Enfaced Rupee Paper was lower, Fours by ⅛ at 86⅛, Foursand-a-half by ⅛ at 92⅜. Indian Exchange Bank shares are all quoted the same as a week ago.

In the General Produce Markets, Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Coffee is quiet and partially 2s. per cwt. lower. Linseed comes quiet but steady at previous rates. Rapeseed is steady ; Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods market continues firm at previous prices, and the same may be said of the Liverpool Cotton market in which there is no change either for ready Cotton or futures, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales.

In New York prices are also unaltered at 11 11-16 cents for ready Mid. Uplands and 10·62 cents per lb. for October shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

| | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ...... | 2,000 | 1,300 | 600 |
| Four days' do. ...... | 8,000 | 6,300 | 1,400 |
| Total since 1st Sept. ...... | 5,685,000 | 4,894,000 | 4,427,000 |

EXCHANGE to-day has shown increased weakness, the market opening with a decline of 1-32d., which was followed later on by a decline of like extent. There has been no great extent of business done, operators as usual on Council draft day showing a tendency to hold their hands ; but unless Councils fetch better than 1s.7 9-16d., which seems to be the general level anticipated, we may expects to see a continuance of the decline. Closing quotation are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ...... | 1s. 7 19-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. telegraphic .... | 1s. 7 9-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 7 11-16d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, .. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, .. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, .. | 2·09 | ,, |

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has evinced marked weakness throughout the day, and rates have given way from hour to hour. To begin with Fours were quoted at Rs. 105⅛, but it was not long before sellers came out at Rs. 105, then at Rs. 104⅞, and finally at Rs. 104⅝, at which business has been done. Fours and-a-half have not been materially affected, being still quoted at Rs. 113, but this is entirely owing to the London market, in which this denomination has a much more ready sale than Fours. The latter seems to have quite lost favour since yesterday, and in Calcutta we hear the quotation has receded to Rs. 104¼ sellers. This may, and probably does, arise from the fact that speculators have received considerable allotments of the loan, and if so the depression cannot well go beyond a certain point, and is not likely to be more than temporary.

SHARES to-day have been quiet, and in most cases slightly easier. Banks are unchanged as also are Land Companies. In Press Companies Colabas are Rs. 40 higher, others unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares may be quoted Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower all round.

COTTON.—The steadiness in Liverpool is reflected here, and a very fair enquiry has prevailed here to-day for export, resulting in business to the extent of about 1,500 bales. The enquiry runs chiefly on Omras at about Rs. 168 to Rs. 170 for so called F. G. F., but we shall be surprised if present purchases of this class turn out better than G. F.

SEEDS are unaltered at Rs. 66 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 6 for Rapeseed.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 31 per candy for Soft White.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For Liverpool there is a comparatively fair amount of crop still being booked, and a demand for forward tonnage still exists.

PIECE-GOODS are steady at former prices. The spot demand is as limited as ever, but if Manchester rates admitted of it, there would be a large business doing forward.

COALS are unchanged in every respect. On the spot no buyers, forward delivery buyers but no sellers.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ...... | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5p. ct. | 742½xd |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 800 |
| Bank of Madras ...... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 650 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ...... | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 132 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. ... | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile .. | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 300 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ...... | 40,000 | 28½ | all | 10½ do. | 525 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5½ do. | 112 |
| Oriental Bank ...... | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 290 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ...... | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 50 | 1,060 |
| Albert Ginning Co ... | 100 | 500 | all | 18p.ct. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...... | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 132p.s. | 1,050 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...... | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 375 | 540 |
| Bellary ...... | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.s. | 600 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co. ...... | 600 | 500 | all | 40 | 485 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co... | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 12 |
| Colaba Press Co ...... | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 1,000 |
| Dhollera Press and Ginning Co. ...... | 500 | 300 | all | 100 | 250 |
| East India Press Co .. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,125 |
| Fort Press Co ...... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 300 p.s. | 3,100 |
| French Press Co ...... | 300 | 500 | all | 45 p.s. | 475 |
| Sind Press Co ...... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 450 |
| Mofussil Co ...... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 15 p. s. | 315 |
| New Indian Press .... | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | 14 | 182½ |
| Prince of W. Press .. | 120 | ...... | 1,500 | 75 | 1,675 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co ...... | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart's Press Co.... | 450 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 520 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .... | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,040 |
| Do. New £1 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 265 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land ...... | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | *20 |
| Mazagon Land, &c.... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. ...... | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 30 | 1,025 |
| Port Canning Co. .... | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 247½ |

* For distribution.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 23rd July 1881.

| Open, 444 miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching .............................. | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise .............................. | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph .............................. | 492 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts .............................. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. ........... | 70,355 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in July 1880.

| Open, 444 miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching .............................. | 41,591 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise .............................. | 47,571 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph .............................. | 318 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts .............................. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. .................. | 89,980 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease .......... | 19,625 | 0 | 0 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Canute, 1,391 tons, Captain P. Miles, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE ship Annot Lyle, 1,246 tons, Captain J. English, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for Australia, with Australian mail, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, 1,501 tons, Captain F. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. Hoseton, and ten deck passengers.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th July) via Colombo and Galle, with the China mail and the following passengers :—From Melbourne to Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Miss Pickering, and Mr. Earl. From Sydney to Bombay.—Major Proudfoot, and Mr. Dangerfield. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Mulock, Col. Heathcote, Mrs. Carbery, and Mr. G. McArthur. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. R. W. Richards, Mr. Esmail Mahamed, and Mr. A. J. Taylor. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Jelland. She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—306 packages silk, 255 chests tea, 2 boxes silverware and goldware, 3 boxes specie, 2 packages cotton piece-goods, 39 cases silk piece-goods, and 1 case sleepers. From Shanghai.—25 chests tea, 27 packages silk, 2 cases papers, and 5 boxes gold. From Yokohama.—1 case chinaware. From Penang.—1 case cigars. From Melbourne.—16 cases provision. From Galle.—1 box gold, 1 box gold coins, and 1 package fruits. From Calcutta.—19 cases tea, 5 packages twine, 42 packages gunnies, 644 bags rice, and 90 packages papers.

### ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Deccan (s) ........ | Andrews.... | Calcutta, July 15. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Kerbella(s)........ | Wilson...... | Coast and Calcutta. |

following vessels obtained their port clearances ... :—
Bokhara, Orman, to Australia.
...te, Miles, to Hull.
... Lyle, English, to Moulmein.
... Deccan, to Southampton, was entered for ...

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

... Turner....... Rangoon, July 19.
...itt ........ Mauritius, June 18.
...y ........ Singapore, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Steamer Purulia and a Barque (showed J. W. V. C.)

July 23.—Steamers Busheer and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
25 Tibre (s) ... ...... ...... Calcutta.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—6 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Riga (s)—12 cases oilmanstores, 20 cases cheese and 51 cases medicine of other sorts, Esoofally Sumsoodin ; 4 cases toys and 1 case hardware, Abdoolally Tyebjee ; 15 casks glassware, Tyebally Sumsoodin ; 44 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases currants, 2 cases cheese and 7 cases butter, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

Brindisi (s)—4 packages provision and soap, N. V. Curranee and Co.

Corsica (s)—31 cases whiskey and 15 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s), 26 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 40 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 202 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—80 bales cotton waste, Ebramjee Jewanjee.

Cosmo (s)—112 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 160 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Moty Jetha.

Algitha (s)—800 cwts wheat, Anundjee Heerjee ; 80 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Ameerchund ; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat ; 8,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Versey Hajee.

Branksome Hall (s)—600 cwts wheat, Nuppoo Nensee ; 120 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj ; 168 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 72 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 369½ cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Toolsydass ; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Stuart (s)—6 cwts horns, Euljee Hajee Abdool Gafoo ; 38 cwts horns, Esmail Peerdina ; 1,200 cwts linseed and 2,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masath and Co ; 6¼ cwts cardamoms Luckmedass Narandass ; 23 bales woolen carpets and 18¼ cwts fishmaws, Datardina Mowjee ; 4 bales cotton carpets, Cassum Taragan ; 800 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 33 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 60 packages tea, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

Deccan (s), 300 bales cotton, 180 bales senna and 84 cases tea the P. & O. Co ; 875 cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Exporter—2,250 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—2 bales hemp and 999¼ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Connemara—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—1,077¼ cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shahzada (s)—150 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi (s)—3¼ cwts horns, Bundally Esmall ; 35¼ cwts cloves, Tezpall Godoo ; 18¼ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Saiunbhoy Dattoo ; 17 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 66 bales cotton, Nemchund Vussonjee ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 250 cwts onions, Hassan Babun ; 1 bundle carpets, Vussumull Asoormull ; 44 chests opium, N. J. Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi (s)—1½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Counsel's Reply.

658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.

562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.

275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

For further direction.

432-76—In person (a pauper)—Jewan Padman vs Khaluckdina Khuliranbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Chamber matters in Court.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation : Hearn C. and L.—Permanundass Jewandass vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Colaba S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation : J. C. Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Krushnabai and another—C. L. and O., H., C. & B.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Mignon, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Farrington, Lieut.-Col., 1st Cavalry H. C. on leave, from Bolaram.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Justice, Lieut.-Col., 6th Infantry H. C., to rejoin, to Aurungabad.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg. C. Little, M. D., Civil Surg., Amraoti, and Offg. Sanitary Commr. in the Hyderabad Assigned. Dists, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Surg.-Maj, R. T. Abbott, M. D., deceased.

Surg. T. Hume, M. B., Civil Surg. of Akola, to be Civil Surg. of Amraoti, *vice* Surg. Little.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, July 21.—The following promotions and appointments are made from this date :—

Surg.-Maj. J. P. Stratton, Offg. Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Meywar, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajpootana, but to continue to officiate as Resident in Meywar.

Lieut.-Col. W. Tweedie, C. S. I., Political Agent of the 1st class and Offg. Political Agent in the Western States of Rajputana and Comdt. Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Berkely, Political Agent, 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade, vice Lieut. Col. Cadell, whose services have been transferred to the Home Dept.

Lieut.-Col. S. B. Miles, Offg. Political Agent, 1st class, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Surg. Maj. J. P. Stratton, promoted.

Maj. G. L. K. Hewett, 3rd Bengal Cavy., is appointed to be Comdt. of the Erinpura Irregular Force, from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieut.-Col. W. Tweedie.

22nd July—Under Sec. 49 of the Civil Leave Code, Dr. J. Kirk, Political Agent, 1st class, and Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted furlough to Europe for 2 years from date of departure.

Lieut.-Col. S. B. Miles, Political Agent, 1st class, and Political Agent, Muscat, is posted to Zanzibar as Political Agent, *vice* Dr. Kirk.

The services of Capt. W. Ashfield. Adjt. Malwa Bheel Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay [illegible] request from the date on which [illegible] of his present duties.

[illegible] 17th Bengal N.I., is appointed to be Adjt., Malwa Bheel Corps, from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Capt. W. Ashfield, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

The following appointments are made from the date of assuming charge :—

Capt. T. Hope, Offg. Political Agent, 3rd class, and Asst. Secy. in the Foreign Dept. to be Jr. Under-Secy. substantive *protempore*, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Ridgeway, on furlough.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M. C. S., to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Asst. Secy. in Foreign Dept., *vice* Capt. Hope.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut. Philip James Melvilie, 2nd Battn., Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regt. of N. I., 2nd June 1880.

Hyderabad Contingent—4th Infantry.—Surg. D. F. Dymott, Madras Estbt., to be Offg. Medical Officer, *vice* Surg.-Maj. H. Crocker, M. D., transferred to the 1st Cavy.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Capt. F. G. Maltby, S. C., Wing Officer, 2nd Infy., Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 3rd Sikh Infy., Punjab Frontier Force, and Paid Attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Qr.-mr.-Genl's Dept. (m. c.) 1 year and 91 days.

Surg. S. Robinson, M. B., 4th Punjab Infy., Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 273 days.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) C. S. Lane, S. C., Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.), for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulation of 1868, from 31st May.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Brevet. To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infy., 17th July.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Walter Mitchell, to be a 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, in H. M.'s Indian Marine, from the date of joining.

Mr. Arthur George Mallock, to be a 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, in H. M.'s Indian Marine, from the date of joining.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Foreign Dept. Notification No. 1273 G.-G., dated 6th July, 1881, Mr. H. Rigg, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, is posted to the Railway Branch of the P. W. D., and placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr., British Burma.

Mr. A. G. Harrison, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, British Burma, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the P. W. Accounts Estabt. with the temporary rank of Depy. Exmr, 2nd Grade.

Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R. E., is appointed to the P. W. D. as Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, and posted to the Mily. Works Branch.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

## TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AFTERNOON CONCERT TO-DAY.

PROGRAMME.

1. MARCH......" Heroique"........Goltermann.
Piano, Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON and Mr. G. A. BRINER ; Violin, Mr. E. FREYVOGEL ; Harmonium, Mr. R. N. MANT.
2. SONG ........" The Midshipmite"..Stephen Adams.
Mr. M. R. WYER.
3. SONG. " There once was a time my darling"..Cellier.
Mrs. S. W. ANDERSON.
4. DUO.......... La Patrouille ........ Wely.
Piano, Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON; Harmonium, Mr. R. N. MANT.
5. DUETT.... " Una Sera d'Amore."....F. Compana.
Mrs. ANDERSON and Mr. WYER.
6. VIOLIN SOLO.." Tanhauser"........Wagner.
Mr. E. FREYVOGEL.
7. BALLAD........" Golden Love"....Milton Wellings.
Mr. R. C. DIXON.
8. TRIO ........ The Hawthorn Glade (May Queen) ..Sterndale Bennett.
Mrs S. W. ANDERSON, Mr. A. J. KER, and Mr. M. R. WYER

Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m.
Admission............ Re. 1.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY.
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

LAST WEEK OF SALE.
HALF PRICE ! HALF PRICE ! !
HALF PRICE ! ! !

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to close their Bombay branch on SATURDAY, 30th July, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

" 2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

Intending Purchasers are advised to call early, as numerous orders are already to hand.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay,
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

Under the Patronage of the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. E HARDINGE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE MONSOON DANCE will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 12th August.

PRESIDENT :
Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. Adjt. B. V. R.
WM. TENNENT,
Hon. Secretaries.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BEADLE—BULKLEY—July 26th, at Surat, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, Robert, eldest son of the late D. R. H. Beadle, Capt., 12th M. N. I., to Alice Wilford, only daughter of A. S. Bulkley, Esq., Guzerat Revenue Survey.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McRAE—July 16th, at Gulmurgh, the wife of Lieutenant H. N. McRae, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a daughter.

WEBSTER—July 19th, at Murree, the wife of Major H. W. Webster, 30th P. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MIDDLETON—KERR—July 14th, at Meerut, Oswald R. Middleton, Major, 4th King's Own Regiment, to Christine, daughter of Admiral Robert Kerr, of Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

HIGHAM—July 23rd, at Kasauli, Rosa, wife of Mr. T. Higham, Executive Engineer.

IGNATIO—July 19th, at Cannanore, on Tuesday, George, the second son of Andrew and Mary Ignatio, aged 44 years, 8 months, and 14 days. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

LIEBERT—July 21st, at Hazaribagh, after a lingering illness, Maximillian Liebert, Esq. for 28 years Manager of the Ramghur Tea Estate, aged 48 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

KING LOUIS's *l'état c'est moi* was but a poor piece of brag, compared with the reality as manifested in the person of an Indian proconsul or collector, deputy commissioner or newly fledged competition-walla. *Le Grand Monarque* could declare war on account of some imaginary insult to a mistress, but of the State, worthy of the name, he knew nothing and cared less. He was the shepherd of his people in so far as he fleeced them by proxy ; but for the art of " leading his flock like a shepherd" his Majesty had no stomach. Only in British India has the art been elaborated to perfection and the formula *l'état c'est moi* wrought out in every undertaking, from a Central Asiatic campaign to the excavation of a town drain. Is there an outbreak of cholera in the capital of Sir Lepel Griffin's " Empire Province ?" The Deputy Commissioner not only provides for whitewashing the bazaars and scrubbing the butchers' tables, but he dispenses chlorodyne from house to house, and for all we know, sees that they take it. Is there heard a cry of lean and ill-favoured kine from the land of Oudh, which might be but is not the Garden of India ? Forthwith a zealous official suggests that Government buy, and next endow each section of a district with, a pair of sturdy bulls of good blood which shall become the sires of a worthier generation of cattle. The originator of that fruitful idea does not inform us how a district officer can superintend his cattle during the breeding season without detriment to his other and equally onerous and important duties. The *savant* of a thousand years hence, unearthing " papers and proceedings" of the Oudh Association, will be tempted to believe that the English administrators of India were farmers and stock-breeders first, and civilians after. They babbled of Brahmany bulls and manure, and were up to the ears in fodder,—the Barrys, Smeatons, Hoeys, Bucks, Wrights, Nobles, Harrisons, Coopers—and Coupers—Constables, and Fullers of the olden time. And if our supposed *savant* should carefully read through the " proceedings" of this year—the first of the series—he might come to the conclusion that of all the agricultural communities he had read of in ancient history, the Upper Indian must have been the most densely ignorant, and therefore the most in need of instructors. He would learn that they absolutely did not know how to make hay, with sunshine or without, and that they were too stupid to understand the necessity of cutting fodder grasses before the sun took all the sap and nutriment out of them. Here is a sentence which we ourselves have just turned up at random : The grass " crop would be twice as nutritious and valuable were it cut when not over-ripe, and properly stacked before the sun had dried all the juices out of it." Is it possible that an agricultural race should have practised their trade for two, three, or four thousand years to this day without having yet learned the most elementary rules of their calling ? It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that their departmental zeal, and the interest attaching to facts which they have themselves only recently " got up," have unconsciously betrayed the officers of the department in the North-West into unmerited depreciation of native knowledge and practice in matters agricultural.

But even with the most liberal allowance for the exaggerations of officials possessed by the idea that salvation is only to be procured through their particular department, the " proceedings" show that there is only too much ground for anxiety regarding the agricultural condition and prospects of Oudh. Many of the details given have more than a mere local significance, being applicable to the state of things in many parts of the Punjab, the Lower Provinces, and territories on our own side of the Vindhyas. Moreover, the question so frequently raised in the Oudh " Records," of the comparative efficacy of official support and private enterprise, is one which most intimately concerns the whole Indian Empire. One of the principal drawbacks of the Province is the quality of the draught cattle, a reedy, weedy, diminutive, and emaciated race of creatures, according to all the official accounts given of them. At the present rate of deterioration and death, we are told, Oudh will have scarcely any bullocks left after the lapse of another generation. One official reporter argues plaintively that it will be useless to attempt the introduction of improved ploughs, unless a great improvement takes place in the breed of cattle. If there are no improved ploughs the soil will be unable to meet the demands of a continually increasing population ; so that the unlucky Province is reduced to this very terrible dilemma,—she cannot have grain, because there are no good plough bullocks, and it will be impossible to keep the beast alive unless the grain is forthcoming ; as perplexing a puzzle as that of the priority of the owl or the egg in the order of creation. There are only three districts in Oudh where bullocks in anything like good condition may be seen, and these are Kheri, Gonda, and Baraich, all three of which have the advantage of possessing, or being in close contiguity to, large tracts of jungle land. All the available soil of Oudh is being broken up for grain cultivation ; but the cultivators, with their usual short-sightedness, neglect to replace, by growing fodder crops and stacking them, the natural supplies which are arrested by the process of reclamation. From October to July —during the period of, and immediately subsequent to, reaping—cattle are fed on bhoosa, stubble, and when, as often happens, these sources fail, upon leaves and other rubbish for which starvation serves as an appetising sauce. The reporters state—what, by the way, many of our readers must have heard of before—that during the North-Western famine of 1877-78 large numbers of cultivators fed their cattle on house thatch. Whole villages were unroofed for this purpose. Thousands upon thousands of farm cattle have died, or rather been killed off, since that period by semi-starvation, overwork, and disease. If we take Upper India generally, including the Punjab, the annual losses from these causes must be very great : a fact, be it remarked, which affects military departments as well as agricultural secretariats and the homes of impoverished ryots. A great deal has been said about the expediency of sires for the purpose of improving the indigenous breeds ; but it is obvious that, without a permanent supply of the right sort of food, no lasting good could be attained by such means.

Very naturally the official reporters strongly recommend that Government should directly intervene to remedy this state of things. Government should buy live-stock and retail them among the talookdars and zemindars ; it should pass regulations for the appropriation of a certain proportion of cultivated or cultivable land to the growth of fodder only ; and it should give away so much in prizes for grain, fodder, and draught bullocks. We grant there would be no objection against Government's collecting and disseminating information on all the important topics concerned, assisting at exhibitions and giving them pecuniary aid to a certain small extent, or experimenting, for the public good, on Government lands and estates under Courts of Wards. Besides these there is another method of official initiation which is exhaustively discussed in the reports, and which deserves every consideration. We allude to the suggestion that the grass-cutter should be partially disestablished and disendowed, and that fodder-farms should be attached to every cavalry station throughout the country. By such means a better supply of food could be obtained, and the natives in the vicinity of the respective stations would have the advantage of studying the system on the spot. But beyond these measures the improvements which are desired should be left to the private enterprise of natives, or of the English community. Government may exhort wisely enough ; but when it takes to business, whether in State railways or in any other line, its management invariably proves to be extravagant and inefficient. But even with all his slowness and stupidity the Indian ryot may be depended upon to move a little with the times, as soon as he is convinced that profit will reward his compliance. There are signs even now in Upper India that private enterprise may accomplish what in many quarters is suggested should be done by Government. A demand for improved stock is gradually rising, and zemindars show an anxiety to be able to meet it. This, we believe, is an enterprise in which European capital might be used to great advantage. The same may be said of fodder farms ; in this case in particular the demand would be very large. The only reason why European enterprise might not be as successful in these cases as in the English manufactures of sorts which have been established in Upper India lies in the many vexatious difficulties which Government puts in the way of the acquisition of land. Government, which laments most loudly the stagnation of commercial and agricultural enterprise in this country, is itself the principal obstacle in the path of progress, as the history of tea plantations too abundantly testifies. But, again, the frequent demands made by the natives of the Upper Provinces, three years ago, for Government loans, for the purpose of improving their estates, show that the country is becoming alive to the exigencies of the situation. And here, too, Government has been the stumbling block. Its rules for *tuccavi* advances are inspired by the best of intentions, and unfortunately by the spirit of obstruction. The conditions on which loans are granted are too rigid and the forms too complex for the bucolic intellect. We are therefore not at all surprised to learn from the up-country papers that there is a movement among the talookdars and zemindars themselves for the object of starting agricultural banks. Here, also, is an instance in which European capital might be invested to excellent purpose. Most people, we presume, would be content with five or six per cent. for their money ; and this, at least, might be had with the greatest ease.

IT is usually imprudent to generalize. A traveller who was about to make the grand tour crossed over from Dover to Calais, and while he was staring about him, bewildered by the noise and bustle, his watch and purse were stolen by some adroit pick-pocket. On this he took refuge in a hotel, where he was waited on by a chamber-maid with red hair, who showed him his bed-room. Before going to bed that night he made the following entry in his diary : " In France all the men are thieves, and all the women have red hair ;" and, disgusted with such a country, he returned to his native land next morning. It may be doubted whether English residents in India have fared much better at the hands of those who have written about them than did the French who were so summarily classified by our countryman at Calais. In the early years of this century a favourite character both on the stage and in the novel was the Nabob, as he was called, the retired Anglo-Indian who had returned to England with wealth only limited by the imagination of him who pourtrayed the character. To the popular imagination the Nabob was a man whose money had been made in India by the most unscrupulous means. Cast among a guileless and trusting people, he did not hesitate to gratify his rapacity by freely torturing those who refused to give up their hoarded wealth. Every one of the many gems that adorned his person as he took the waters at Bath was supposed to have its own particular tale of horror, and it was darkly whispered that this jewelry had once belonged to hapless Rajas and deposed Begums. As the Nabob hurried from one watering place to another in search of amusement, travelling in solitary and splendid state attended by a valet and footman, popular opinion delighted to record its verdict that he vainly roamed from one fashionable resort to the other to avoid the reproaches of conscience. When Clive returned to England Walpole thus wrote of him in one of his famous letters : " Lord Clive is arrived, has brought a million for himself, two diamond drops worth twelve thousand pounds for the Queen, a scimitar, dagger, and other matters covered with brilliants for the King, and worth twenty-four thousand more. These baubles are *presents* from the deposed and imprisoned Mogul, who can still afford to give such bribes. Lord Clive refused some overplus, and gave it to some widows of officers ; it amounted to ninety thousand pounds. He has *reduced* the salary of the Governor of Bengal to thirty-two thousand pounds a year." Thus gossips the great master of small-talk ; and as his letters are an exact reproduction of the scandal and tittle-tattle of the day, we can easily imagine how it fared with the reputations of the rich Nabobs who flocked to England in Clive's train, and long after Clive's time. After Englishmen in India had ceased to make those sudden and enormous fortunes, which we their successors can only read of with astonishment and awe, Englishmen in England ceased to regard them with unusual interest, and as a natural consequence they no longer figured in the national drama, nor were abused or laughed at in the novels of the day. Up to the time of the great Mutiny it was hardly thought worth the while of any eminent novelist to introduce any one so prosaic as an Anglo-Indian into his book ; though it must not be forgotten that in Colonel Newcome the genius of Thackeray had pourtrayed for Englishmen such a picture of what the best of their countrymen in the East really are, that the gallant and simple old soldier will ever remain the beau-ideal of the Indian officer. But in the fierce light that beat upon India during the days of the Mutiny people at home began to take the keenest interest in all that appertained to Anglo-Indians. Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, came out to see what was the matter, and in that queer, self-satisfied, egotistical book of his which he calls " My Diary in India" he thus discourses on the reasons which kept everybody silent as to the disaffection in the Native Army, of the existence of which previous to 1857 it would appear that most Queen's officers were fully aware. . " I am assured, in the old days," says the great correspondent, " that a Queen's officer who ventured to express an opinion that the discipline of a sepoy regiment was not perfect would be insulted till he was forced to fight, and then had a host of enemies ready to put him under the sod with a bullet, or to stab him with their pens in the Indian press, which was quite dependent on the services, with few exceptions, of volunteer writers and correspondents." This was the pleasing picture which Dr. Russell drew of Indian officers, and such he represented to the public at home to be the forlorn—not to say despicable—state of the Indian press. But one does not feel angry with the Doctor for writing stuff of this sort. The fact is it is impossible to read his " Diary in India," without seeing how very often his unappeasable hunger and thirst for news made him the victim of the numerous small wits who were only too delighted to hoax him. What he wrote he no doubt wrote in good faith ; but as he was quite new to the country, in which he remained little over a year, he was quite dependent on others for his views of men and things. But here is another queer picture of things as they were supposed to be in " the old times," this time written by a gentleman of long experience in India, who in 1858 published a book called " The Sepoy Revolt." Speaking of the influence of English officers in their regiments, he says :—" So far as the junior officers are concerned, we can recognize no benefit to discipline from their performance of regimental duties. They can alter nothing and influence nothing. . . . . A quarter of a century back a somewhat different state of things prevailed. There might have been seen at that time in the officer's quarters, a native female occupying the position of mistress of the household ; the future Clive, sitting on the floor in the loosest of garments, eating *pillau* with his fingers ; sepoys coming to and fro with gifts of sweetmeats to their little nephews and nieces, or bearing *nuzzurs* and petitions to the ' Beebee Sahib ' for pardon or promotion. Under such circumstances there could be no conspiracy hatched of which the European would be ignorant. He had identified himself with native interests, albeit of the baser sort, and was a brother in feeling, if not in feature." Idyllic picture ! The future Clive eating *pillau* with his fingers ; the long train of sepoys bearing some of them sweetmeats, some *nuzzurs*, and some merely common petitions ! We can imagine the indignant matrons of England holding up their hands in horror at this sad picture of the depravity of their countrymen in the East. But we must bring these somewhat rambling remarks to an end. It is amusing and perhaps instructive to see what twaddle people at home will accept as a correct representation of their friends and acquaintances in India. We are half inclined to suspect that the English public expect any description of men and things in this country to be duly spiced and seasoned to make it palatable, and that they would reject any plain and simple statement of matters as they really are as being a little tame and insipid.

" OUT of every twenty marriages in Paris amongst the higher and middle classes of society five are brought about by matrimonial agencies" is a statement that may well startle a people accustomed as we are to regard the great social bond of marriage as founded on the affections of the parties who contract it ; yet this assertion has been made by a leading French journal, which adduces many reasons for believing it to be true. These agencies seem to have been the slow growth of many years, but are now so numerous and wealthy as to be able to dictate alliances to families who hardly know that they are subject to their influence. Each consists of an individual capitalist who keeps up a small army of social-spies, of appearances as varied as that which the detective force of Scotland Yard presents. These men make it their business to strike up acquaintanceship with the servants, the lawyers, the doctors, and the favourite priests of wealthy or well-born families, and report daily to their master the prospects and matrimonial wishes of each member of them. These facts are carefully recorded. When not employed in this way the sub-agents are knocking about the *cafés*, theatres, and the bourse, on the look out for lonely young men who are in want of a wife or a fortune. This class of person, if found respondent to suggestions easily thrown out, are immediately introduced to the head of the firm. Their prospects and wishes are also entered in the business ledger. With the names of some hundred young ladies and gentlemen on his books, the agent has little difficulty in grouping them in couples. He tells the gentleman the match he has arranged for him, stating the facts truly, and if the suitor has any romance about him shows him the lady. Then they come to terms, which usually mean ten per cent. on her fortune. If, as sometimes happens, the would-be bridegroom proves recalcitrant and tries to win the object of his affections without any further interference he is met by a determined hostility. Ugly rumours fly about, and the servants, doctor, priest, and lawyer are unconsciously again brought into play. It is alleged that amongst the sub-agents are to be found nearly all the hotel proprietors at the favourite sea-side resorts. If one of these persons finds a family including a couple of nice girls, not without the all-important *dot*, he communicates all particulars to Paris, and the next train brings down a likely young man, who is unable to get into society at the capital, and would wish a genteel wife. Then the hotel-keeper commences his operations on the paterfamilias, and often succeeds in pocketing something more than the profits of an elaborate wedding breakfast. Such a state of things would be impossible in England ; but any one who knows the cold-bloodedness with which marriages are often arranged in France will appreciate how such a system has grown up. It is a circumstance of good omen that the French people are in some degree alive to the degradation that always surrounds it and only too frequently follows it.

WE have received a copy of the report of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1880, which is most satisfactory as regards the result of the working of the line. This report does not contain the information given in that of the Baroda Railway to enable us to compare the year under review with previous years, but by itself the result is most favourable. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year amounted to £962,451, being an increase of £98,390 over the corresponding period of 1879, while the expenditure was only £5,766 more. The net profit for the half-year was £340,503, against a net profit of £247,878 for the last six months of 1879. The figures are all given in sterling, and we do not know at what exchange they were calculated, whether real or assumed. As it stands, it would appear that, after paying the 4 per cent. interest on the £3,630,250 of debentures, there would remain for dividends a sum of £267,898, or more than enough to pay 1⅝ per cent. interest for the half-year. Considering that this is the comparatively unproductive half of the year, it must be acknowledged that the railway has done remarkably well. In looking over the list of merchandise carried, we find that the great gain of the year was, in freight, in grain and seed, they showing an increase of respectively £54,881 and £21,209 ; the only other important item of increase was cotton, which gave £26,892 more than in the previous year. One more than ever marvels at the action of the directors in increasing their rates on articles showing such rapid growth. Comparing the two years again, we find the receipts per train mile were in the half-year of 1880 7s. 4⅝d. and in 1879 6s. 10½d. ; the expenses were respectively 4s. 9¼d. and 4s. 10⅜d. It is most satisfactory to find our two trunk lines doing so well, and we hope that their success will be the means of bringing local capital into this kind of enterprise. The people of the country should not permit foreign capital to get hold of more of our railways ; they should be built by the people themselves, so that the profits may remain here in India.

## ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

THERE has been a considerable amount of excitement this week in city circles in connection with the silver question, and, as you will have heard by telegraph, rupee paper has greatly risen in value. The first point which transpired was an announcement, not official of course, that the Bank of England was likely to exercise the option it has under the Bank Charter Act of holding part of its metallic reserve in silver instead of gold. Months since, when the Bi-metallic Conference was first spoken of, and the part which each country might take in the task of rehabilitating silver was discussed, I pointed out that England might certainly do something a long way short of an adoption of the double standard, three possible plans being available, separately or all together—one, the abolition of the duty on silver-plate ; another, the improvement or enlargement of our silver coinage ; and the third, the purchase by the Bank of England now spoken of. The first point was treated feebly, and as it turned out uselessly, in Mr. Gladstone's budget ; for our coinage nothing out of the way has been done—it remains exactly as before ; but the third point, the action of the Bank of England, may end in something. The power which the bank has under the Act is that of taking silver to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of its total gold stock, and issuing notes against that fourth. The notes being all redeemable in gold, this change would mean an addition of so much to the gold in circulation ; in other words, money would be so much the more abundant and cheap. But the bank in buying silver would of course run the risk of a loss in re-selling it ; and the fluctuations in the metal are so great now, that to buy much would be to enter on a very considerable and doubtful speculation. There is not the least probability, therefore, that the bank would exercise its power to the full extent ; for this would mean a purchase of quite six millions sterling worth of silver, which would no doubt please the holders of the metal, but would nevertheless be in itself a ridiculous operation at present, since it might lead to a loss of a quarter of a million sterling. Moreover, to keep themselves perfectly safe, the bank directors, while telling the Lords of the Treasury who had written to them on the subject that they were quite willing to resume a practice which was not uncommon with them thirty years ago when the value of silver was much steadier, made it a condition of their action that first of all France and the United States should agree to a free coinage of both metals ; in other words, to practical bi-metallism. If these countries did not so far meet them, the bank could not assume that the silver market would become steady enough for them to act. Formerly, when the bank bought silver, it was to make a profit out of the re-sale ; and there was the further motive that in those days it was desirable to hold a stock of silver here to meet sudden demands from India. Now these conditions are altered. The steadiness in silver is gone, and every bullion broker and Indian bank here holds a stock of the metal. Unless, therefore, France and the United States engage themselves to bi-metallism, the Bank of England will not carry out its conditional promise, and there seems good reason to think that this may be the result. The American delegates to the Monetary Conference speak very doubtfully of the United States establishing bi-metallism, merely in conjunction with France. The Americans fear that the experiment might not be successful, in which case the heaviest portion of the loss would fall upon them, and they are not ambitious to sacrifice themselves for others. Besides, there is good reason to think that, whatever the delegates may say, the American people are by no means desirous of bi-metallism themselves. It is only a crotchet of a class, not an article of faith by the many. The delegates may thus promise without being able to fulfil. As for France, of course she will do nothing without the United States, and if the matter is thus sent *ad referendum*, as the lawyers say, months may elapse before it is possible to tell how the decision of the two countries will be given. These considerations will serve to show that after all there may have been little reason in all the excitement here. But it was an excellent thing for the holders of silver. On Monday a large amount was sold at 52⅝, which was a rise of 1d. in a week. The price has since gone back simply because the excitement had subsided, and a juster estimate could be formed of the probable results of the Conference ; but the fluctuations are now likely to be considerable for some time.

The Indian exchange has also varied greatly this week, mainly because of the movements in silver, but partly owing to the unaccountable conduct of the India Council in adhering to their plan of fixing a minimum for the bills to be allotted. Last week, as I mentioned, out of £400,000 bills only £145,000 was allotted at the minimum of 1 7-11-16 ; but in consequence of the rise in silver on Saturday and Monday last, caused by the excitement about the Monetary Conference, the Council was able to dispose of the unallotted 25½ lakhs at 1-7⅛. For this its friends complimented it, as if it was the cause of the rise in exchange by having refused to part with the bills at the price which the market was willing to give on Wednesday. Apparently the Council shared this delusion, and persevered with the minimum plan. What is the consequence ? When Wednesday last came round 40 lakhs were again offered, but actually only £32,000 was allotted, namely, £30,000 on Calcutta and £2,000 on Madras, the minimum being again too high, that is 1 7 13-16. So that while a third of the bills were allotted last week ; only a thirteenth has been allotted this week ; and unless the exchange should suddenly rise, the Council will have nearly all the bills left on its hands, and must sell them at a lower price than it could have got yesterday had it put up no minimum at all. The general opinion among the banks is that if the tenders had been received as under the old system, all the amount would have been taken at 1 7¾. The truth is that those who compliment the Council on its success last week in selling all the bills by waiting for a day or two merely compliment it on having made a fortunate speculation in exchange, and the question is, should the Council speculate in this way ? The speculator must occasionally lose, and the Council is pretty certain to lose more this week than it gained last by waiting. Under the previous system the banks which bought the bills may, and probably did, often lose by the price they paid ; but then it is their business to speculate in exchange, and they protected themselves as well as they could by tendering at a safe limit. If the Council could allot or abstain altogether from allotting, as it pleased, all would be well ; its abstinence would, of course, relieve the market. But unfortunately the Council must sell its bills, and the market is perfectly aware of that. Hence whatever is unsold now must in some way or other accumulate, to be sold later on within the budget year. Under the old system each week saw its proportion of bills fairly disposed of at an average rate, and if the Council occasionally lost a trifle it also occasionally gained. The market, I should say, is almost unanimous in condemning the new arrangement, but of course protects itself by refraining from tendering if the minimum is above what it considers a fair limit.

The Bank of England did not yesterday reduce its rate of discount as had been generally expected, the chief reason, I believe, being that the new Italian loan may cause a considerable drain of gold hence to the Continent. Bills, however, are very scarce, and money gets cheaper and cheaper. It is understood that the Indian banks have contracted an advance for the discount of all their bills up to the end of this month, and even in some cases to the middle of August. Last month contracts were made for the bills to arrive during July, whether three, four, or six months' paper, at 2 per cent. in the first instance, and later on at 1⅞, this last figure being exceptionally low for six months' bills. In making such contracts the buyer usually is bound to take them as they come forward, irrespective of quantity, quality, or usance ; but on the 1st of this month a contract was negotiated for a fine parcel of bank bills drawn at four months' sight, which left Calcutta by last mail, at 1⅝ per cent., an exceptionally low figure, the explanation being that the list of bills was given, and the fine quality was the inducement to the buyer. Owing to these arrangements, the Indian banks will be out of the market as large holders of bills for some time to come, and what paper is offering will be eagerly competed for.

The Board of Trade returns for June were issued yesterday. They are, on the whole, still favourable, the exports keeping well up to the large totals reached before. The declared value of these was £18,804,997 last month, against £18,462,884 in June, 1880, and £14,583,540 in June, 1879. The latter figure and month mark about the lowest ebb of our export trade just on the eve of the recovery which set in that summer. Among the items of exports cotton yarn and goods still hold a favourable place, and both show a further fair increase. The total of yarn last month was 20,897,100 lbs., against 16,381,800 lbs. in June, 1880, the proportion to Bombay being 807,700 lbs., against 540,200 lbs. The total of cotton piece-goods was 367,730,700 yards, against 331,868,500 yards in June, 1880, the proportion to Bombay being 30,951,300 yards, against 31,956,900 yards. Turning to imports, we see a heavy falling off, the total value being only £30,865,882, against £37,437,695 in June, 1880. The chief item of decrease is wool, the value of which is fully two millions sterling below that of June last year, due entirely to the diminution in the receipts of Australian wool. The import of wool from India, however, also showed a falling off, the total being 2,122,910 lbs. last month, against 2,463,743 lbs. in June, 1880. Cotton, too, has diminished from nearly all countries, the receipts from India last month being 214,967 cwts., against 294,079 cwts. in June, 1880, and the total receipts being 1,007,946 cwts., against 1,263,012 cwts. in June, 1880. The import of wheat from India continues to increase, the total last month being 614,703 cwts., against 202,719 cwts. in June, 1880, and only 26,010 cwts. in June, 1879. The value of the wheat received from India during the first six months of this year has now risen to £1,504,497, against £749,575 in the corresponding half of 1880, and only £113,410 in the first half of 1879.

The preliminary colloquies relative to the new commercial treaty with France have now finished in London, and the next steps, whatever they are, must be taken in Paris. I cannot say that the prospect is in any way more encouraging than it was last week, although Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke use conventionally encouraging language ; for the main point still is that the French insist upon specific instead of *ad valorem* duties, and that there is no chance of any new range of duties being lower than those of the expiring treaty, even if they are not higher. The French Government have passed a Bill prolonging the old treaty for three months from the 8th November next, when it would expire in the natural course of things ; and they do this to allow time for finishing the negotiations, but hinting not obscurely that they mean the brief period to operate as a pressure upon our Government to come to their terms. On our side the fear is so strong that the Government will concede too much in its anxiety to make a treaty of some sort, that an agitation has sprung up to have the terms of the new treaty submitted to the Chamber of Commerce before ratification, and the Government will doubtless agree to this. Meanwhile the subject is constantly cropping up in Parliament, and it has in the course of the present week led already to two excited discussions, one in each House. Lord Sandon, in the Commons, made a skilful move in a party sense by urging on the Government to have the new general tariff published in English as well as French, declaring that their persistent refusal to do so at the outset gave grounds for suspicion that they did not wish the public to know how objectionable the proposed duties were. Mr. Gladstone ridiculed the notion that any concealment could take place by having the tariff published " only" in French, but he ended by withdrawing his objection to the translation being made ; so Lord Sandon scored a triumph. In the Lords the Marquis of Salisbury made a long speech denouncing the sugar bounties and the shipping bounties as now embodied in French legislation, and he advocated retaliation distinctly enough to draw from the Ministerial bench the partisan retort that he was a supporter of Reciprocity, if not a Protectionist. I call it a partisan retort, because as yet Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are nominally staunch free-traders, and they find it convenient to blacken a political opponent by accusing him of the advocacy of doctrines which they believe to be very unpopular. At the same time I am bound to add that, except by politicians, Lord Salisbury's plea for British industries, which he considers in danger of destruction by the bounty system and by hostile tariffs, is welcomed with sympathy, and that not only is the idea of retaliation now popular, but it will be carried out sooner or later, to a dead certainty, unless a good commercial treaty be made with France, and trade consequently revive.

## OUR ROVING CORRESPONDENT IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

### No. IX.—THE SHERISTADAR : THE MANAGING CLERK IN A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

HOSHIARNABAD, JULY 16.

HE had such a droll look, he had such a pleasant smile ever lighting up his countenance, he had such dark eyes gleaming with mirth and merriment that you could not but like him. You knew he was a Sheristadar ; you doubted his veracity ; you suspected a taint of corruption ; but he had such winning ways, he had such a pleasing address that you forgave him all his sins, and were irresistibly drawn towards him. I see him now, the short little Brahmin, with his lean figure, his disproportionately big head, surmounted by a still more disproportionately big turban, with a crooked hump in the middle. There he stands with his legs somewhat apart, his toes and fingers turned out, his coarse *angurkha* and coarser *dhoti* fluttering to the breeze. While addressing you his hands are clasped as if in supplication, but there is a merry twinkle in the rogue's eyes which makes you suspect that his humility is feigned, and that he is making game of you. I know many Sheristadars, Mussulmans as well as Brahmins, who look very staid and respectable, who are dressed with scrupulous neatness in flowing white, who ride on little ponies, and who always have a belted peon or two to walk before and clear the way for them. Out with these hypocrites who wish to pass for honest and respectable people, which most of them know they are not ! I admire my friend for the somewhat defiant look he at times assumes, and which seems plainly to say : " I know I don't look respectable : take me as you find me."

I do not stand alone in my admiration for the Sheristadar, who, by the way, rejoices in the name of Krishna Rao. Six successive officers whom he has served under have borne testimony to his excellent character, and high qualifications. All of them have recommended him to the favourable notice of higher authorities. And yet in doing so they have but done justice to the qualities of head and heart which my friend possesses. Krishna Rao is very amiable and intelligent, and is thoroughly well grounded in the arduous duties of his office. He has committed to memory the entire Revenue Code ; he is thoroughly conversant with the Civil Procedure ; and he has at his finger's end the criminal law. He has acquired a complete mastery over the Mahratta language, which he writes vigorously and well. Plied by nimble fingers and thumb, his reed pen dances with amazing swiftness over the brown country paper he writes upon, and in an incredibly short time a wealth of Mahratta characters, round, bold, and well-formed, are inscribed on the virgin page. The Sheristadar is the fastest writer on record. He annually consumes reams of paper, oceans of ink, and bundles of reed pens. Those bundles upon bundles of papers, tied up in black cloth, and piled high in the record room in yonder office, are the fruits of his labour. Every morning, punctually at 10 o'clock, my friend may be seen wending his way to his office. Every evening, punctually at 5 o'clock he may be seen returning home. During office hours he is very busy, writing, reading, supervising the work of subordinate clerks, conferring with his chief, and talking with *raiats*, suitors, and witnesses. At noon he does not long suspend work for tiffin. He temperately limits himself to two meals a day—the morning breakfast and the evening dinner. At tiffin time he chews on the sly betel leaves which, cunningly rolled up, contain spices and tobacco. He rolls the quid from one corner of the mouth to another ; with precision and dexterity he squirts out, in one rich red stream, the juice of the betel leaf, accurately hitting the mark aimed at, and staining it with a dirty red. Having finished chewing, he walks back into the office, trying to look unconcerned, but the red stain on his lips and tongue betray the secret of the " tiffin." My friend spends his evenings in the bosom of his family, which consists of his aged parents, his brothers, his wife and children, and some half a dozen poor relations who are dependent upon him. It is a pleasant family circle, in which innocent mirth and hilarity prevail, and of which our friend is of course the life and soul.

It is occasionally on an evening like this that I visit the Sheristadar. There is great sympathy between us, and I am the repository of all his secrets, which of course I will never betray. It is at the hour of evening that he unbosoms himself, and unfolds many a tale which often amuses and sometimes a little startles me. Dear reader, we have now been acquainted with one another so long, and I have begun to entertain such a great affection for you, that in the generosity of my heart, I will let you into one of the Sheristadar's secrets, first exacting a promise from you not to violate my confidence by letting the secret out. Hearken, and I will to you a tale unfold. One of those pleasant evenings, when we were all alone, sitting in my friend's house, I was irresistibly impelled to ask him whether besides his legitimate pay he had ever fingered ill-gotten gain. " I, however, don't think you do," added I, " for the tongue of Dame Rumour has not been very busy with your name." I could see a roguish twinkle in Krishna Rao's eyes, as he burst out into a hearty laugh.

" You know, old man, I have no secrets from you. I will therefore tell you all," said he.

. . . . . . . . .

I listened to his narrative with amazement and dismay. What he said fairly took my breath away. And whatever my opinion of the Sheristadar may be, I could not but think he was a remarkably clever man. Not now, gentle reader, I let you into his secret, but some other time when I am in a better mood,

" I'll tell the tale as it was told me."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

## AYUB KHAN REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE HELMUND.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

There is a report from Kandahar that Ayub's army has succeeded in crossing the Helmund below Girishk, and is marching towards Kandahar by Bandi-Taimar, on the Argandab river.

## SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

A telegram from Quetta published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of to-day states that up to the 22nd instant affairs at Kandahar were unchanged. The rival armies were facing each other 25 miles apart, and no fighting had taken place.

Ayoub had made a second attempt at negotiation, this time through Sirdar Golam Mohaid-din Khan, who has recently joined him from Meshed, an influential man of the Kandahar branch of Mahomedans. The Amir's Governor replied that he could listen to nothing whilst Ayoub was in the Amir's teritory.

Ayoub is said to be so inferior in strength that he will hardly venture to advance till the tribes join him, and that they have not done, though his agents have been hard at work. Ayoub is particularly weak in infantry and artillery. Some time will probably elapse before they meet, unless the Amir's general takes the initiative.

There is no truth in the rumours that troops are about to be despatched to Quetta and beyond.

The Amir is receiving support from the Khan of Lalpura, who has sent troops to Kabul; levies have also been sent from Turkestan.

## CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JULY 27.

The Date Coffee Company here has brought a charge of defamation against the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* for commenting on certain articles which appeared in the *World* and the *Times* by no means favourable to the company, and for denouncing its trade as obnoxious. Mr. Constable, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hussan Ali, pleader, represent the company; Mr. Leggett, solicitor, represents the defendants.

DR. HEWLETT.

Dr. Hewlett leaves for Bombay to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Sir Charles Dilke (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that there was no truth in the report which had gained currency that Russia had annexed Kuchan, on the Persian frontier. The delimitation of the frontier between Russia and Persia, he said, would take several months before it could be completed.

## THE PROPOSED BANQUET TO THE CABINET.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In accordance with the advice of his doctor, Mr. Gladstone has declined to be present at the proposed public banquet to the Cabinet.

THE SEIZURE OF INFERNAL MACHINES.

Neither the shippers nor the consignees of the infernal machines seized at Liverpool have as yet been discovered. The American press, in discussing the matter, urge a strict enquiry by the United States Government, and the severe punishment of the guilty parties.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal Warrant giving the following changes, viz:—

Fifty-four Generals, 67 Lieutenant-Generals, and 41 Major-Generals to be placed on the retired list.

Major-Generals Spencer Westmacott, R. E., William Collier Menzies, R. E., and Sir R. M. Laffan, R. E., to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. Generals Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Arthur Borton, Lieutenant-General Hamilton, Major-Generals Murray and Nelson to be placed on the supernumerary list. General Sir A. M Becher, Lieutenant-Generals Olpherts, Maxwell, and Rundall, and Major-General Macintire to be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list.

## FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.

PARIS, JULY 26.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire (Minister for Foreign Affairs) made a statement in the Senate to-day, in which he disclaimed any designs on Tripoli by the French Government, and dwelt upon the importance of preserving the *entente* with England.

## THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, JULY 26.

The French troops have occupied the town of Gabes.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady

| | |
|---|---|
| The London Cotton Market has been firm. | |
| Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 7lb. Shirtings | 6 |
| 8½lbs. do. | 7-1½ |
| 40s Mule Twist | 0-9¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103⅝ |
| 4 " Rupee Paper | 86¼ |
| 4½ " do. | 92½ |
| 3 " Consols for account | 101 |
| 5 " French Rentes | 119¼ |
| Bar Silver | 51⅜ |
| Oriental Bank Shares | £21-10 |
| Chartered " | £24 |
| Do. Mercantile Shares | £22-10 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £47 |

Arrivals—Inchulva, Calipso, and. Coniston.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 27, 6-30 A. M.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, JULY 26.

At 10 p.m. .. .. .. 79·8

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

At 6 a.m. .. .. .. 79·3 Farht.
" 10 a.m. .. .. .. 80·8
" 2 p.m. .. .. .. 84·0
" 4 p.m. .. .. .. 84·3

ANOTHER of the Organ Committee's afternoon concerts is fixed for to-day, when Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Wyer, Ker, and Dixon will sing, and Messrs. Johnston and Briner, Freyvogel, and Mant will officiate at the piano, violin, and harmonium.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, Captain R. D. Dougherty, which sailed for Zanzibar *viâ* Aden on Tuesday with a general cargo and four deck passengers, put back from sea yesterday at 1-30 a. m., with her machinery disabled. She sailed again during the day.

WE understand that Government have called for the papers in the "Peacock Shooting Case," in which Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Talukdari Settlement Officer, was the complainant, and of which a report appeared in our columns last Thursday. It will be remembered that some strictures were passed by Mr. Phillpotts, the Session Judge of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey, who heard the case on a petition for revision, on the conduct of Mr. Lely and on the finding of Mr. Fernandes, the committing magistrate.

UNDER the heading "another postal outrage," the *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram from Kurnool, 25th July: "Mr. John Sequeira, Inspector of Post Offices, was severely wounded and looted on the evening of the 21st."

WE have received the first number of a new monthly journal, styled "The Tropical Agriculturist," which is published in Colombo.

GOVERNMENT have appointed Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., L.L.B., at present Sub-Judge of Poona, and lately acting as one of the Bombay Presidency Magistrates, to assist Mr. Pollen in the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The appointment, we understand, meets with general public approval in the Deccan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. R. GOODFELLOW, Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, has forwarded to Government a report of the Japtidar of Tentor, a village in the south-west of that province, and about 18 miles north of Morassa, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, from which it appears that that village was visited by an unusual storm of rain and wind on the 4th instant. The Japtidar's report states:—After compliments. On the 4th July at 4-30 p. m. rain, accompanied with a gale from the north, fell (here). The wind was so strong that above 100 trees have been torn up by the roots, and the branches of others have been broken; but no lives have been endangered. The tempest lasted for half an hour. Both the wind and the rain have since ceased. The wind was so strong that the tiles of roofs were scattered about."

THE Quartermaster-General in India is reported to have a scheme on foot for the training of carrier-pigeons in our various large cantonments, the birds to be available as messengers in cases of grave emergency where the telegraph has been destroyed. A contemporary remarks: "In frontier stations like Peshawar, Kohat, and Quetta the pigeons might be so trained that, in the event of an army again taking the field in Afghanistan, they could be used to carry despatches from the front to the base."

AN official note briefly announces the death of Rajendra Bikrum Singh, the father of the late Maharaj Adiraj of Nepal. Bikrum Singh was deposed in 1847; and he was the man who wanted the Indian Government to deliver up to him the editor of a Calcutta newspaper which had printed some incorrect news about Nepal. The Maharaja proposed to flay the journalist; but the Indian Government would not consent.

AT the coronation of the boy-King of Nepaul, which will take place early in November next, embassies from Lhassa and China, and Chinese troops to the number, it is said, of 14,000, will assemble in the Valley of Katmandu. Two thousand elephants are being trained for the "tumasha," and several lakhs of rupees will be expended in feasting the Brahmins.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HUTCHINSON, C.B., C.S.I., formerly Inspector General of Police and Under-Secretary to Government in the Punjab, who left India for Europe on private affairs in 1876, has accepted the appointment of Lay Secretary to the Church Missionary Society in England.

WRITING of the refusal of the Viceroy to give his consent to the Game and Fish Bill as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Englishman* says:—So the reckless destruction of game birds and fish in the breeding season is to be allowed to continue unchecked; but what else could be expected, when pheasants, partridges, and hares are all to be seen at this season in the bazaar at Simla, and are all eagerly bought up for the tables of the great?

UP to the 14th instant the exports of coffee from Ceylon amounted to cwts. 354,286, against cwts. 571,463 at the corresponding period of last year; of cinchona to 918,031 lbs., as against 894,713 lbs. last year; and of tea 170,622 lbs., as compared with 49,743 lbs. last year.

THE *Ceylon Times* of the 14th inst. says:—The wrecks on our east shore point to the necessity for a re-survey of much of our coast on that side of the island, the common highway of vessels bound south from India. The surveys on that side were made at intervals and in patches not by any means connected; it follows, therefore, that there are considerable portions of that coast never surveyed, and it may be that hidden dangers exist on those particular portions. This state of things should not be allowed to continue, in the interests of British shipping.

THE *Japan Herald* of June 24 remarks:—Despite of the accounts which reach us from Europe and America as to the imminence of war between China and Japan, matters here are apparently quiet. Meanwhile Mr. Inouye, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is unwell and has proceeded to the Inland Sea, to try some of the medicinal baths in that locality.

IT is remarked by the *Indian Daily News* that the rumour is repeated in Simla that Lady Ripon intends to go home in November next. We are aware that this particular report has been contradicted in a quarter where everything is contradicted up to the moment of its happening. Yet it is repeated, and more circumstantially than before. We may interest our readers if we furnish them with some of the talk at Capua. It is said, then, by those who actually know more than the *Pioneer* that, if the Liberals had been defeated, or if they are defeated, the Viceroy would go out with them. It is known that he never intended to serve the full term of five years; and it is now said that he will give up office some time during next year, probably before the Government returns to the hills. Of course these things are not proclaimed aloud. They are matters about which little birds concern themselves in whispers; but as there is no wish in any direction that Lord Ripon should retire, either next April or later on in the year, we may perhaps say that whilst these rumours are at present mere instances of "a fertility of invention," to quote an esteemed contemporary, they are just the sort of inventions that may very readily come true.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Calcutta for the establishment of a Mercantile Exchange. The proposal, which has been submitted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is to erect a commodious Exchange on the site at present occupied by the mean block of buildings in the New China Bazaar opposite the Oriental Bank, containing, among its appendages, branch post, telegraph, and telephone offices; a restaurant; members' and brokers' offices; and perhaps a library and reading room, and rooms for the Chamber of Commerce. This, it is estimated, would cost about four lakhs, which might be raised by a debenture loan, and would, it is believed, be covered by the receipts in the shape of rent and subscriptions. It is considered, however, a *sine quâ non* that the Government should give substantial aid, in the shape of at least a free site.

THE Bheel difficulty is one which Government may well feel anxious about, remarks the *Pioneer*, although sooner or later the wild tribes must of course submit to the inevitable. At present they seem to be stirred to lawlessness by a false idea that all their wishes will be granted when once they show large combinations of men. They always profess a great reverence for British officers and for our Government in the abstract; and are eager in their professions of loyalty even when their arms still bear blood stains from the massacre of durbar officials and policemen employed by some Native State. It may happen at any moment that a British officer, in attempting to check outbreaks of the kind lately reported, may be killed in some petty skirmish; and then not all their professions of loyalty would save the Bheels. They would have to bear their chastisement at the hands of our troops, and they would find their fastnesses stormed and destroyed in spite of the rude opposition they might offer. But with a people of such simplicity and petulant roughness as the Bheels, a recourse to extreme measures is greatly to be deprecated. With proper management, they should be as obedient as children; and unless some *contretemps* occurs, obedience should be secured at small cost. Major Probyn, who has been deputed to act in the Pol case, is an officer of exceptional ability and tact; and he has so thorough a knowledge of the Bheel character, that he should be able to pacify the more restless and reassure the timid, without any sacrifice of the important points involved. The Bheel is a curious mixture of passion and timidity. In a moment of anger he breaks through every regulation that has been framed for his benefit; and when reflection comes, he is so alarmed at his own temerity, that he refuses all overtures, and probably infects all his friends with his own alarm. Once they have been thoroughly frightened, they decamp to the jungle, and it is no easy task to overcome their mistrust and induce them to return to their *pals*. Just now the mass of the Bheels are quite open to reason, and it is hoped that Major Probyn may settle what little local disturbances have occurred without being compelled to employ force.

IT was determined at a public meeting at the Court House, Ootacamund, on the 19th instant, to invite subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a "handsome daily market, with an ornamental fountain," as "a memorial to the late Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras." An influential Committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting. It includes the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop, the two Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Chief Justice, the Mercantile Member of the Legislative Council, the Advocate General, the Surgeon General, the First Member of the Board of Revenue, the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Chief Secretary, the D. P. W. Secretary, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Adjutant General, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Jails, the local Executive Engineer, and six permanent residents of Ootacamund. It was stated by Mr. Roupell, the Commissioner, that "various suggestions have been offered, but the balance of the opinions expressed has been very thoroughly in favour of having some useful, and not purely ornamental memorial. It was believed, and doubtless with good reason, that something of an useful character would be more in consonance with the views which Mr. Adam entertained. This led to a consideration of the most crying local wants, among which the establishment of a good daily market finds a prominent place. Mr. Adam was keenly alive to the requirements of Ootacamund in this direction, and would have been only too glad to give such a project his warm support. The present arrangements are altogether inadequate and bad, and unworthy of this sanitarium."

THE *Englishman* states that there has been some discussion lately between the Indian and Home Governments as to the policy of sending a British force to occupy Kandahar, by way of giving moral support to the Amir's troops on the Helmund. The Home authorities have been strongly opposed to any step of the kind, and as no action has been taken, it would seem that they have had their way.

ENGLAND sends out to Australia frozen fish, and receives in return frozen meat. The *Melbourne Argus* of July 4 reports that an extensive shipment of frozen English fish brought out by the Orient steamer Cuzco was disposed of by auction. The shipment consisted of 6,200lbs. of salmon, 5,000lbs. of soles, 2,500lbs. of turbot, and 1,600lbs. of cod. The fish was packed in baskets of convenient size to suit all classes of purchasers, and arrangements were made for parcels to be kept frozen at the Australian Iceworks for any reasonable time. The attendance at the sale was unusually large, numbering nearly 1,000 persons, and the competition was exceptionally keen. The salmon was all disposed of at prices ranging from 4s. to 5s. 6d., the soles at 3s. 2d., the turbot at 2s. 6d., and the cod at 1s. 7d. per lb. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £2,900. Purchases were extensively made by managers of clubs and hotels, as well as by the fish merchants of Melbourne and the larger inland towns. The same paper chronicles the fact that "the s. s. Protos took an important shipment of frozen meat for the London market. It consisted of 4,085 carcases of sheep and the following pieces of beef:—Three loins, 92 fore-quarters, 8 sides, 156 hind-quarters. The sheep were considered exceptionally good, being of the very best quality that could be procured. The beef was also prime, having been carefully selected from the Gipps Land and the Western districts of Victoria. The directors of the company are satisfied that the shipment has been well got up."

THE census returns for the colony of Queensland show a total of 218,159. The males exceed the females by 37,000. The total number is rather below the estimate, but this arises from the falling-off of the adult male population owing to the decrease in the Chinese. The publication of the returns for Queensland completes the census for the whole of the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and enables the numbers for each colony and the grand total of the whole to be stated. The separate totals are as follow:—Victoria, 858,582; New South Wales, 750,800; New Zealand, 489,500; South Australia, 279,615; Queensland, 218,159; Tasmania, 115,600; Western Australia, about 31,000. The grand total for the whole of the colonies is 2,743,256.

THE last *Melbourne Argus Summary for Europe*, which is dated the 4th inst., states:—"The event of the fortnight has been a debate in the Legislative Assembly upon a motion of want of confidence in the Berry Government submitted by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen. The result was the defeat of the Ministry. In a full House, every member being accounted for, the voting (including pairs) was—Ayes, 44; noes, 41; majority against the Government, 3. Since then the Government have, after deliberation, resolved to apply for a dissolution. A memorandum embodying the views of Ministers is to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor. The motion was brought forward by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen on June 22. The hon member based his indictment upon the vacillation and timeserving exhibited by the Government in the conduct of public business."

## THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| July. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 43 73 | 45 16 | 40 93 | 44 45 |
| 26 Tuesday | 0 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 Wednesday | .. | 0 18 | 0 7 | 0 14 |
| Total | 44 18 | 45 34 | 41 0 | 44 59 |
| July 27, 1880 | 39 57 | 41 76 | 35 7 | 38 90 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th July, 1881.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·681 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·9 |
| Dew Point | 76·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·858 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 7·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 85·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 78·1 |
| General Direction of Wind* | WSW, SW, W, WSW, SW, SSW, WSW, |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 401 |
| Fall of Rain* | 0·45 |
| Total fall during month | 28·49 |
| " " " year | 44·18 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th | 0.06 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(27th July, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

| STATIONS. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level. | Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade. | Wind. Direction and force. | Wind. Mean velocity. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Dgs | | Mls. p. hr. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee | 29·580 | 88·0 | WSW | 18 | 0.00 |
| Surat | ·735 | 82·6 | W | 18 | 0·00 |
| Bombay | ·804 | 80·8 | SW | 16 | 0·33 |
| Ratnagiri | ·847 | 83·8 | WSW modt. | .. | 0·32 |
| Karwar | ·884 | 76·1 | SW modt. | .. | 1·43 |
| Mangalore | ·905 | 79·4 | N | 2 | 0·62 |
| Calicut | ·918 | 81·6 | W | 4 | 0·00 |
| Cochin | ·924 | 84·5 | WNW | 2 | 0·00 |
| Masulipatam | ·791 | 83·0 | SW | .. | 0·00 |
| Madras | ·831 | 93·0 | WSW | 8 | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | Not received. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

DIVISION No. 1.

| Date. | Panju. | Vaitarna | Palghur. | Gholwad | Bulsar. | Surat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. Cts. | Ins. Cts. | Ins. Cts. | Ins. Cts. | Ins. Cts. | Ins. Cts. |
| Previous. | 35 11 | 44 37 | 34 82 | 16 56 | 25 84 | 14 17 |
| July 20 | 0 22 | 0 80 | 1 60 | 0 16 | 0 37 | 0 37 |
| 21 | 0 5 | 0 15 | 0 30 | 0 6 | 0 60 | 0 0 |
| 22 | 0 44 | 0 18 | 0 65 | 0 18 | 0 14 | 0 42 |
| 23 | 0 37 | 0 40 | 0 39 | 0 44 | 2 10 | 0 11 |
| Total | 36 19 | 45 90 | 37 76 | 17 40 | 29 5 | 15 7 |

## THE WEATHER IN THE DECCAN.

BERAR, (Akola) July 26.—Heavy showers of rain fell for two days last week in three districts. Over half the quantity of the average annual rainfall has been guaged. A cessation is much needed to prevent destruction of the cotton and jowari plants, which are at present in a most flourishing condition. Cattle-disease prevails throughout the six districts. Cholera has appeared in asporadic form among the native population in four stations north-east of Bhosawal.

JALNA, July 24.—Over half the quantity of rainfall (15·35 inches) has been registered to date. A break is now looked for; public health good.

SECUNDERABAD, July 24.—Prospects are rather gloomy; the rainfall to date is about one-third the average quantum. Days are cloudy. The height of water in the Hoosainsaugar lake is 15½ feet.

AURANGABAD, (Deccan) July 25.—The rain is keeping off; the fall to date is much below that of the previous year. Fever, coughs and colds are prevalent. The kharif plants are progressing fairly.

MANMAD AND NANDGAON, July 25.—Sufficient rain has fallen to date to allow the young plants to spring up. Sunshine is now much wanted. During the week slight drizzling showers of rain have fallen.

NAGPORE, July 22.—Over 27·40 inches of rain have been registered to date. The weather still remains cloudy. Cholera prevails to a slight extent.

AHMEDNUGGUR, July 26.—Rain is very much wanted in several districts. The kunbis are getting low-spirited for want of rain, while it is *vice versa* with the bunnias. Cholera is prevalent in the camp and town.

## GENERAL CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following are the reports of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended the 19th inst:—

General Remarks.—Good rain is again reported from the Punjab, where agricultural prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh partial showers have fallen in all districts; but more is needed. In some Bengal districts the rainfall has been heavy, though in many it is reported to be insufficient, and transplanting operations are delayed by the dry weather. A like complaint comes from one district of Assam; but general prospects in that province and in British Burma are good. There is an improvement in Rajputana, where there has been a good deal of rain. In the Central India States, also, the monsoon is well established; and in the Central Provinces, from which general and for the most part heavy rain is reported, sowings are again retarded in some places by the continued wet. In most districts of the Bombay Presidency prospects are satisfactory. In the Southern Deccan, however, more rain is required, and in Guzerat a break would be beneficial. In Berar the rainfall of the week has been light. There is no change of importance in the Mysore State or in Coorg. General prospects are good in the latter province; they are improving in the western portion of the Mysore territory, where the rain is now said to have been sufficient; and to the east, as before, the rainfall has been partial and inadequate. There was more or less rain in all the reporting districts of the Madras Presidency; but the crops are suffering in places, and prospects do not appear to be quite so good as heretofore.

The weather has been generally seasonable in the Punjab and to the east and in the centre of the country. In parts of Northern and Southern India and of the Mysore State more rain is wanted.

MADRAS.—General prospects not quite satisfactory.

BOMBAY.—Rain general, and in Guzerat break required,—in Southern Deccan more rain needed, especially in Kaladgi; sowing progressing; cholera prevalent in Guzerat and elsewhere, diminishing in Baroda.

BENGAL.—Heavy rain in a few districts, but insufficient in many; transplanting operations retarded and young plants endangered, particularly in Bogra; *bhadoi* and sugarcane doing well; early rice and jute being reaped in places; food grains cheap; rivers rising; fever in some places, otherwise public health good.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Partial showers more or less heavy have fallen in all districts, but more rain is now everywhere needed; young crops generally healthy; prices rising slightly in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, and Saharanpur; elsewhere stationary; general health good.

PUNJAB.—Reports on agricultural prospects from all districts favourable.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Rainfall general in all districts, with heavy showers in Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur, and Sambalpur; *kharif* sowings continue, but are retarded in some parts by continuous rain; cholera reported from some districts, elsewhere public health good; prices easy; cattle-disease abating.

BRITISH BURMA.—Excepting in Arakan, cholera is somewhat prevalent, especially in Amherst district; some small-pox in a few places, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in some districts; ploughing and sowing proceed satisfactorily.

MYSORE.—Partial and insufficient rain in eastern districts, but in the west it is sufficient, and prospects are improving; prices are nowhere high, but show a tendency to rise.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES (INDORE.)—Monsoon well established; health good; agricultural prospects favourable.

RAJPUTANA.—Prospects fair throughout.

NEPAL (KATMANDU).—Weather sultry; much thunder and lightning throughout the week; agricultural prospects good.

## THE UNIVERSITY GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure the residents in the Fort will see with pleasure that the plot of ground between Watson's Hotel and the National Bank is now being laid out as a garden, and as such I hope it will be open to the public. Might I suggest that two or three lawn-tennis and badminton courts be made? These courts would be a great boon to many who live in the Fort and do not belong to the Gymkhana; and green lawns in this country are as refreshing to the eye as flowers; besides there is lots of room for both. Any extra cost for the maintenance of these courts, and providing nets, might be met by a small charge per game or set of games, or by players paying a small monthly subscription.

Bombay, July 27. GYM.

## "A LADY VISITOR'S" COMPLAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your columns to express my disgust at "A Lady Visitor's" letter and "A Lady Visitor's" "facts" as well? I do not believe a woman wrote the letters. The letter in your to-day's issue is too bad. Your readers are informed in the last paragraph that "owing to ill-health the only two (women, I suppose) who dared to undertake such a work entirely were unable to continue their labours." It is to be hoped that continued ill-health, or something, may in future prevent ladies from prowling about houses of ill fame. As for "A Lady Visitor's" facts, they seem to me to be most improbable. If the writer of these letters is really a woman, I do not doubt that she believes what has been told her. If the writer of the letters is a man, he must be fool enough to believe anything. Take two of the "facts." Two girls (sisters) come to Bombay and lead a gay life (decoyed here); their sister comes out and takes one of her sisters out of the life, but not having money enough to remove the other sister, she is left in the house. Fudge! The sister who came out had only to make her case known (if there ever was such a case), and the money would be subscribed in a very few hours. Take another "fact." A girl, fourteen years old, is adopted by an old woman, and brought out to Bombay. The old woman and girl first attended at a billiard saloon, and the girl (about fifteen years old, I take it) is left in a house on Grant-road. The girl may have come out to Bombay with an old woman, and the pair may have attended at a billiard saloon, and the girl may have been left in a house on Grant-road. But does any lady except "A Lady Visitor" believe that the girl was a pure girl?

DISGUSTED.

## SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 25.

SINCE the date of my last letter we have had ample and welcome rain, the total fall to date being about 20 inches. Nature has put on a fresh garb; the hills which surround us, and which became so brown under the heat of April and May, are dressed in emerald green; and one can almost see growing the calladiums, begonias, crotons, geraniums, pelargoniums, colcus, roses, and the many other flowers and plants which adorn this garden of India.

The first monsoon race meeting, held on the 30th ultimo, was not very successful: indifferent weather, and few entries. These meetings are held in connection with the Gymkhana, which has been somewhat stimulated by the exertions of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Munn (89th Regiment). Pigeon shooting comes off twice a week, the first meet being held last Thursday.

A very pleasant ball at the Artillery mess on the 8th instant caused quite a flutter among our "spins." Everybody was there, and for those who did not dance the supper-room afforded ample occupation. The party broke up between 2 and 3 a. m.

To relieve the tedium of wet evenings, badminton meetings have been started for Wednesdays and Saturdays: in the Fort on the former day under the auspices of the ladies belonging to the civilian community, and on Saturday evenings at the Camp Subscription Court. Our first meeting at the latter, on the 9th instant, was rendered attractive by the band of H. M.'s 89th Regiment. The room was gracefully decorated, thanks to the Secretary, Dr. Brodie. To the great disappointment of the senior officers, the news has come that the 89th Regiment will not go home so soon as was recently announced, owing to the changes in distribution of the new battalions.

NEMO.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Deccan (s), from Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Kerbella (s), to Coast and Calcutta.

TULSI LAKE.—The fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m., on Sunday the 24th instant was 47 inches and 75 cents. The height of water in the lake was 35·84 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 37·41.

ARRIVAL AT POONA OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and staff arrived from Sirur on Tuesday at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, and the usual salute was fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee in the evening at 5 o'clock.

CHOLERA AT MANMAD.—A correspondent writes from Manmad, 25th July:—I learn that cholera has appeared in the native town, which is adjoining the railway station. There were six deaths yesterday, and up to date the reported deaths are forty-two. There are two native hospital assistants only to look after the patients.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Sha Mahomed Thodoo Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by travelling from Baroda to the Grant-road railway station with a ticket from Ahmedabad to Baroda. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

DEOLALI, 26th July.—The Byculla School-children are enjoying good health, and will return to Bombay during the first week of next month. The girls will probably leave this for Bombay about the 8th proximo. The second concert, last Thursday (21st), was a decided success, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Twentyman. The weather still keeps wet, but is salubrious and bracing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Babajee Soorsawant, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at a spinning mill at Colaba, where he met with an accident on the 18th instant, the thumb of his right hand being caught in the machinery and crushed. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by pyemia, following injury to the thumb, which had been crushed by mill machinery."

CHOLERA IN BERAR.—A correspondent writes:—"On hearing that cholera was prevalent in the small station at Khamgaom, Doctor Hume, Civil Surgeon of the district, proceeded to that station to see what measures could be adopted to prevent a spread of the disease, and to look to the sanitation of the place. Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, is at Khamgaom, and is doing his best. Sanitation is much needed in all the native *pooras* in Berar. Cholera is prevalent at Mulkapoor, a few stations from Bhosawal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The balance sheet and profit and loss account of the above company for the year ending 30th June, 1881, have been issued. The amount of policies running at the end of the year under report is Rs. 51,22,000. The company's funds are now invested in bank deposit receipts bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 75,163, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the paid up capital, and to carry the balance, viz., Rs. 50,000, to the reserve fund.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.—Kondajee Sittaram, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of voluntarily causing hurt to Sookee, his wife, aged 16 years. The prisoner, it appears, in a fit of jealousy bound his wife's hands and feet together on the evening previous at his residence in a chawl at Coombarwada, and kept her fastened in that state during the whole night, locking her up without food or water. He left her tied up, and went to his daily work in the morning. The matter being brought to the notice of the police, the door of the room was forced open, and the woman was released. The man was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NERBUDDA IN FLOOD.—A correspondent writes from Broach, July 26:—The waters in the Nerbudda began to rise from 11 a. m. yesterday, and are as yet in the increasing state. The fields on the Bombay side appear as if they themselves form a river. From the buffaloes that have been pulled down the river, and which have been counted to the number of 40 or 45 till 6 p. m., it appears that this flood must have made a small village one of its victims. Huge trees, resembling the beams of the Malabar Coast, go along with the current at full speed to the "Kautia-jar." One of its usual victims is as yet in a steadfast state; it is the gigantic bridge on the river Nerbudda. It is quite safe. The height of the water at 6 a. m. was 25 feet above the usual surface; at 10 a. m. it was 30 feet 6 in; at 3 p. m., 34 feet high; and as I write the torrent increases. I hear three or four lives have been lost.

BERAR.—Our own correspondent writes under date, July 24:—As you anticipated a month ago, Surgeon Little, M. D., has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D., *vice* Surgeon, Major Abbott, deceased. Doctor Little has well earned the permanent post, although much junior to his *confrères* in the Hyderabad Contingent Service. The mantle has fallen on the right shoulders, much to the chagrin of a few. Doctor Hume has been appointed Civil Surgeon (permanent) of the Amraoti District; he was officiating at Akola. I fancy Doctor Swaine, of the 2nd Infantry H. C., Ellichpore, will be appointed to the Civil Surgeoncy of Akola; this will then leave a permanent vacancy for a medical officer of the above corps. Rumour has it that Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer of the East Berar Division, will shortly proceed on furlough, and then retire. The amalgamation of the Central Jail at Akola with the Amraotee one is under consideration, and will no doubt result in our having one Central Jail at the latter place. Sir Steuart Bayley is very much for the amalgamation, and a reduction in the jail expenses, which average about 5½ annas per day per convict.

ASSAULT AND CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.—Dinshaw Cowasjee Doctor, the proprietor of the Auckland Tavern, Gilder-street, appeared on Saturday last before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer the charge preferred against him by his wife, named Dhunbai. The defendant was charged with assaulting his wife, and refusing to support her and his children. Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee for the defence. The case for the prosecution went to show that in consequence of certain ill-treatment, complainant left her husband's protection and went to live with her mother. Thereupon defendant caused a defamatory hand-bill to be drawn up and circulated. The charge of assault was not supported by the evidence, and his Worship suggested that the defendant should withdraw the hand-bill, which was, perhaps, drawn up in the heat of the moment after his wife left his house, and that he should apologise for having published it. The defendant willingly did this, and the magistrate advised the complainant to go and live with the defendant, her husband. If she had any fear of being assaulted, he would bind over the defendant to keep the peace towards her. Mr. Eduljee made no objection to his Worship's suggestion. The complainant, however, refused to return to her husband's house. The defendant was thereupon discharged.

## THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held, yesterday in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. Grattan Geary. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and there were also present Major General W. S. Hewett, Messrs John E. Bodger, E. B. Carroll, J. C. d'Aguiar, F. Mathew, G. C. Gilder, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Purshotum Oodhowjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Javerilal Umashanker, Byramjee N. Sirvai, Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Dhakjee Cassinathjee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Gokuldass Jugmohundass, Munchersha Nusserwanjee Bhownagree, Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, and Vindrawandass Purshotumdass.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Chairman said that, in regard to the vacancy created by Mr. Geary's absence for more than three consecutive months, the usual nomination had as was required by the Municipal Act, been sent to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Dr. Thomas Blaney had given notice of his intention to propose Mr. Grattan Geary, and that proposition was seconded by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Now if Mr. Geary had been in Bombay that day, they could have legally proceeded to elect him, as he was the only candidate for election at the meeting. But, under section 5 of the Municipal Act, a gentleman to be elected a member of the Corporation should at the time of his election be a resident in the city of Bombay. Also by section 8 of the Act, Mr. Geary, being absent from Bombay for not less than three consecutive months, must vacate his seat. He could have been easily re-elected, had he been there that day; but this not being the case, the cause which disqualified him for acting as a member of the Municipal Corporation still existed. In the absence of any other candidate before the meeting, it was necessary for them to call a fresh meeting for the purpose of filling the vacancy. Some gentlemen suggested that the meeting might be postponed; but he thought that would not be a proper course to adopt, because if the meeting was adjourned or postponed, it would shut out other candidates at the next election. The best course, therefore, was to call a fresh meeting on some convenient day, when fresh nominations might be received.

Mr. Mathew remarked that though Mr. Geary was not at present in the island of Bombay, it was quite possible that he was on the sea somewhere between Aden and this city, and thus within the territory of Bombay. If that were so, Mr. Mathew requested the Chairman to say whether, with his legal knowledge, he could see his way to the election of Mr. Geary.

The Chairman said that, according to the sections of the Act just read by him, Mr. Geary must be a resident in the city of Bombay at the time of his election. He thought that it would be much safer for them, in view of possible difficulties which might arise, to call a fresh meeting. Should Mr. Geary be here by that time, he was sure the meeting would be only too glad to re-elect him, because he had hitherto been a valuable and energetic member of the Corporation. (Hear, hear and applause). If, then, the meeting concurred in his views he (the Chairman) would propose that the Clerk of the Justices call a fresh meeting on some convenient day for the election of a member in the room of Mr. Grattan Geary, who has been absent from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

General W. S. Hewett seconded the motion.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

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A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

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"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

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With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

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ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

## MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Marine Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. T. Crockett, late I. N., and Mr. J. Dobbie, Superintending Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Company, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, and resumed the investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the lives of three native passengers by the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's steamer Calder, which left this port on the 9th instant, bound for Bunder Abas, Persian Gulf, but was put back from sea before completing the voyage.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Prescott and Winter, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the s.s. Calder.

Captain R. C. Dixon was re-called and re-sworn, and further examined by the Court with reference to the position of the ship and the state of the weather indicated by the barometer when the steamer was put back for Bombay harbour.

Mr. James Fraser, the chief officer of the s. s. Calder, was next called and examined by Mr. Hearn. His evidence corroborated that of the last witness in material points: after which the enquiry was further adjourned.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last there were present Dr. Cook, chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Capt. Henry Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Council further considered the letter, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, to the Secretary, forwarding estimates of the cost of completing the Malabar Hill reservoir. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, several extracts from the minutes of their proceedings in relation to the covering in of the reservoir were submitted.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that the papers laid before the Council entirely confirmed his views expressed at the last meeting. He was glad to find that the Sanitary Commissioner concurred in his opinion, that it was necessary to exclude light and heat to keep the water free from impurities. Under these circumstances a gauze covering was quite out of the question. At the same time, he hoped that they would avoid ornamentation at the sacrifice of utility—a state of things observed in a building in the vicinity, namely, the High Court, upon which lakhs of rupees had been wasted without providing suitable accommodation.

The Chairman here read the following extract from the Sanitary Commissioner's report on the subject:—

At one of the recent discussions there was a talk of covering the Malabar Hill reservoir filter beds with wire gauze, and the necessity of covering in the reservoir itself seems to have been less fully recognized. It is of course advisable to guard against the chance of pollution from the adjoining Towers of Silence. But I venture to point out that the object in covering reservoirs is to keep the water at a temperature at which the spores of the *algæ* may not be developed. These spores are not removed by filtration, and if in a clear water basin they be exposed to the heat of a Bombay sun, there will be a rapid development and extension of vegetable organisms. Both at home and abroad, it is found that covering in the reservoirs has checked this growth, and on these grounds it is specially advocated; a light bed of earth and a flower garden would be the most effecting covering.

Mr. Nowrozjee said any doubts he had before as to the necessity of covering in the whole of the reservoir were dissipated by the extract just read by the Chairman. He would not object to a strong masonry roof being constructed over the distributing portion of the reservoir; but he thought that a cheap tiled roof of a good and substantial kind, at a cost to be estimated by the Municipal Commissioner, if constructed over the settling and filtering portions would answer their purpose.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik then proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction Rs. 3,97,360 for constructing the filter beds and a masonry roof over the whole of the reservoir at Malabar Hill.

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion.

The Chairman said he had looked at the subject from a purely medical point of view, and had come to the conclusion that it was highly desirable that the whole of the reservoir should be covered in. One of the reasons for doing so was its close contiguity to the Towers of Silence, where the dead bodies of the whole of the Parsee community were deposited. This constituted a state of things which did not exist in any other part of the world. It was also considered desirable to cover the reservoir from exposure to the sun. If it was necessary to do so in Europe, it was more particularly necessary to adopt a similar plan in this tropical country. In this view, the Chairman remarked, he was strongly supported by the opinions of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Health Officer. If they desired to keep the water pure after filtration, it was necessary that, as far as possible, the development of the spores of *algæ* and other minute vegetable growths should be prevented. He presumed that, from a sanitary point of view, there was no doubt whatever as to the benefit of covering in the service reservoir, which held the water for some time after it had passed through the filters. The question then remaining to be considered was, whether it was desirable to cover the settling tanks and the filter beds as well, and it was on this point that doubt existed in the mind of the Council. In his opinion they ought to be covered also, as the contiguity to a possible source of contamination might at any moment endanger the health of the city by portions of human body finding their way into the tank. It was argued that the act of filtration would sufficiently guard against the danger; but it was clear from scientific discoveries made during the last few years that the spores which propagated all the infectious diseases were so minute that they were all but invisible to the highest microscopic power, and could not certainly be restrained by the process of filtration. Concurring in the views of Dr. Lumsdaine, the Chairman said that the spores would as easily pass through the filters as one of them might pass through a door of the hall. Sanitary science had gathered such an enormous number of proofs regarding the widespread danger of the diseases arising through contamination, that he would be wasting their time by enumerating them. He would, however, mention one case which was quite to the point. Some four or five years ago, in a town in England, named Over-Darwen, comprising about three thousand inhabitants, a water supply was obtained by means of iron pipes, from a pure source eight or ten miles off, at a considerable expense. Soon after a severe outbreak of typhoid fever occurred, seizing about two thousand inhabitants. On enquiry being made by the authorities it was ascertained that the malady originated in a house which was in close proximity to the pipe which carried the water to Over-Darwen. It was also ascertained that a part of the sewage from the house found its way into the adjoining pipe, and the source of the whole mischief was distinctly traced to this apparently slight cause. It was clear that the very slightest contamination of water by a very few spores was capable, by their rapid generation, of poisoning a whole city in a fortnight. The reservoir must, he thought, be fully covered in order to prevent the possibility of the outbreak of some contagious disease, which might at any time threaten to assume gigantic proportions in a city like this. He had had conversation with some people outside the Municipality, who only looked at the financial aspect of the question, and were strong in the opinion that any additional outlay for the purpose of roofing in the whole reservoir would be so much money thrown away. But he would not, as a medical man, be doing his duty, the Council, too, would be wanting in their duty to the public if they were only to be swayed by the question of money, and in trying to effect the saving of a lakh-and-a-half, a comparatively small sum, were to take no precautions against the outbreak of a serious epidemic.

Rao Saheb remarked that the necessity of a pure supply of water was recognized on all hands, and now that the project was supported on sanitary grounds, he hoped it would commend itself to the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he did not want to go at any length into the question; but it was only fair that he should state clearly his own views, in spite of the almost unanimous expression of opinion on the other side. He was not surprised, in fact, he quite expected, that the Chairman should treat the question from a medical point of view: but he thought that he (the Chairman) was not quite justified in saying that the Health Officer of the Municipality supported his view, when other considerations had to be thought of at the same time. The Commissioner was of opinion that before the Council passed the resolution before them, they ought clearly to understand that there were certain questions which demanded logical answers. The first of these questions was whether the idea of keeping two compartments of the reservoir open was objectionable on general sanitary grounds or not. If, then, the Malabar Hill reservoir required to be covered in on general sanitary grounds, he took it for granted that the Bhanderwada reservoir ought as well to be covered. He was not familiar with the *algæ* the Chairman talked about; but that argument, he found, had convinced one member of the Council, if, indeed, in any way he was doubtful before. He (the Commissioner), for his part, did not know if the *algæ* were removed by filtration or not; but if they were likely to develop in the Malabar Hill reservoir, to the injury of the public health, he should like to know if the *algæ* had developed to any extent in Vehar or Tulsi. But it seemed that the Council particularly advocated the covering in of the reservoir on the ground of its vicinity to the Towers of Silence. The question, then, was whether this special ground made the reservoir liable to contamination. He thought not. But supposing a piece of flesh from the neighbouring Towers occasionally found its way into the water, was the danger so great as to necessitate the outlay of a large sum of money to prevent it? He was informed that recently the dead body of a Portuguese was found in the Vehar lake, and yet nobody appeared to suffer in consequence.

Rao Saheb, interrupting the Commissioner thought that as soon as the fact became known a considerable number of the inhabitants of this city would cease to use the water.

Sir Frank Souter remarked that he had seen several dead bodies of Hindoos floating down the river Ganges, and he found that the people made use of the water, notwithstanding.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik hoped that Sir Frank would make a difference between the Ganges and the Vehar lake.

The Municipal Commissioner, continuing, said that he knew from experience that sometimes dead bodies, and all manner of things, were taken out from wells in the native town. From the results arrived at by the Chemical Analyser, one might suppose that there was not a single well which contained water in any way fit for human consumption. The Commissioner cited the opinion of the Health Officer, who told him that the health of the city was not likely to suffer in consequence of a portion of the reservoir being left open. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the speaker thought that the money might be spent for some other purpose with greater advantage.

The Chairman, replying to some of the Commissioner's observations, said that it was of material importance to consider whether the man found in the Vehar lake had not met with death from some contagious disease, because in that case only would the water be contaminated. An ordinary dead body, on the other hand, would only add to the general impurity of water in proportion to its quantity. It was difficult for one, not a medical man, to see the difference between the two cases. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the presence in water of a dead body free from any germs of spores was not calculated to induce an outbreak of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox, which might otherwise take place. As regards the Health Officer, the Chairman said that in a long conversation with him that officer entirely concurred with him in the absolute necessity of covering the whole of the reservoir for reasons he had already laid before the meeting.

The Municipal Commissioner asked if the Chairman, supposing a lakh-and-a-half were placed at his disposal, would spend the amount in covering the whole reservoir as the best way to make use of the money?

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that before the question was answered he would desire to supply a few facts, both with reference to what had fallen from the Commissioner and Sir Frank Souter. As to the throwing of dead bodies into the Ganges, it had long been a scandal, and the malady known as Asiatic cholera was due to that cause. The same thing was done at Benares, and certain parts of the river there were, in consequence, not used. But the Hindoos here would not do that which the Hindoos did on the banks of the Ganges. He thought that the feelings of an important section of the community should not in any way be injured by refusing to spend a lakh-and-a-half, particularly as they had already spent about 40 lakhs in the construction of the new water-works.

The Municipal Commissioner asked whether it was a fact that the feelings of a large section of the community would in any way be wounded.

Rao Saheb V.N. Mandlik replied that what he had said was not only true of the Hindoo community, but he also thought that for the sake of the Parsee community, who had paid so much and done so much for Bombay, the Municipality ought to make a present of a lakh-and-a-half, in order to prevent in future the question of the neighbourhood of the Towers of Silence cropping up, on account of any portion of the reservoir being left open.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee remarked that when the site for the reservoir was selected, the Parsee community were distinctly given to understand that it would be fully covered in.

The Commissioner.—It is the first time I hear it.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that the general opinion of the Parsee community was that the reservoir should be entirely roofed in.

Mr. Sayani expressed the same opinion on behalf of the Mahomedan community.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

DAMAGE TO THE OUTFALL WORKS.

A letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the damage to the outfall works caused by the recent severe weather, and the steps taken to repair it, was read by the Chairman; and it was resolved that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 3,672-12-10, now applied for by the Municipal Commissioner, the payment being made without prejudice to the rights of the Municipality to recover the amount in question from the contractors, Messrs. Sir Thomas Thomson and Co., for the sewage outfall works.

DR. BLANEY AND THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The following letter was recorded:—

9, CLARE-ROAD, BYCULLA, 21st July 1881.

To E. C. K. OLLIVANT, ESQ., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I had yesterday the pleasure to receive, at the hands of the Secretary to the Town Council, a silver casket, containing an extract from the proceedings of the Town Council at a meeting held on the 11th of January last, along with your letter No. 7607 of 1881.

For the unusual compliment which has been paid to me by the Council in conveying its resolution in a most elegant casket, and for the high honour which the Council has done me by its too favourable notice of my services as Chairman, I can only ask you to tender the Council my most heartfelt thanks.—I have, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

The Council then adjourned.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE CASSIMIER BOUNNEVILLE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, who lately traded as a wine merchant in Bombay, applied for six weeks' further time to file the schedule. The petition was filed on the 1st inst., but the books were not yet posted up. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE FRANK PARKER.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent. No creditor appeared to oppose; and the application was granted.

RE R. W. BOULMAN.

The insolvent, a cutter at a tailor's shop, applied in person for an interim order. Sorabjee N. Mehta, a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that he had had very short notice and had not filed the grounds of opposition. This was a second application for an interim order, and the insolvent had done nothing since January last. Last Saturday the insolvent was arrested and put in jail. His Lordship told the creditor that, as he had not filed the grounds of opposition, he [illegible] not be heard. An interim order was granted.

INTERIM ORDERS.

The undermentioned insolvents were also granted interim or protection orders:—George [illegible] Rogers, Bulwunt Vithal, Bapoo Ramchun[illegible], Shanker Ramchunder, Mooljee Veerjee, and [illegible] Mooljee.

# BENGAL.

MR. BEES, *alias* SIDNEY VERNON HARCOURT.—Mr. Bees, who has been in the care of the police for a considerable time past, having been arrested at Benares on a Secretary of State's warrant on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, left Calcutta on Friday night for England in charge of an inspector of the Bristol Police Force, sent out specially for the purposes of indentification and custody.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 16th July, there were 191 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 2·32 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 186 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·5 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 16 from cholera, 49 from fevers, 29 from tetanus, and 10 from other causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 2 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 138 Hindus, 43 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races.

# MADRAS.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF A THIEF.—On Thursday last, when a large number of passengers had assembled at the Arkonum Station, to take the special train to the Tirutani festival, a man, who had come from Conjeveram, contrived to remove a valuable necklace from the person of a dancing girl, and was making off with it, when he was apprehended by a police detective, who had been watching his movements. The prisoner was tried on the spot by the native Sub-Magistrate, who was at the station at the time, and sentenced to twenty-five stripes with a rattan, the punishment being carried out before the assembled passengers.—*Mail.*

RAINFALL AT TINDIVANAM.—A correspondent writing on the 22nd instant says:—"Since the rainfall of 1½ inches on the 20th ultimo reported in the *Mail* of the 22nd idem, the northern part of the South Arcot district has suffered from want of rain. The winds have been hot and dry, as in April, and fears were entertained for the cultivation. About a week ago signs of rain to the west and south began to be apparent, though the clouds avoided Tindivanam. Last night at midnight a magnificent downpour burst over the place, and 2·75 inches fell in a very short time. This much-needed rain has raised the hopes of the cultivators, who are beginning their ploughing operations.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE WOMEN DANCING.—In a case that came on, in appeal, before the Chief Court of Mysore, Mr. J. D. Sandford was reported, in a Bangalore paper, to have said, "No honest native women would care to learn to dance." Mr. Sandford, writing to this journal, says:—"A remark made by me in the trial of an appeal lately heard in my Court has been, to the best of my belief, incorrectly reported in last evening's issue of your paper. What I said, or at any rate, what I intended to say, was 'No modest native lady would learn dancing.' I was alluding, of course, to the professional dancing of native dancing-girls, which was the subject of the appeal."—*Ibid.*

HINDU FREE-THOUGHT UNION.—It is not generally known there is at Madras such an institution as the above title indicates. One of those present at the last monthly meeting of its members sends us the following:—"The monthly general meeting of the Union was held on the 24th July, 1881, at 5 p.m., at premises No. 292, Linghi Chetty Street Muthialpet. A paper, as was announced in the 'Philosophic Enquirer,' the organ of the said 'Union,' was read on the occasion, by the Secretary of the 'Union,' on the subject of 'Free-thought.' It is of importance to note here that the 'Union' has been affiliated to the 'National Secular Society' of Great Britain, of which Mr. Bradlaugh is the President. There were a good number of natives present, among whom were also the members of the Union. The paper that was read was an elaborate one, and was much to the satisfaction of the audience. After enunciating the principles of Free-thought, the lecturer related in full detail the progress of Free-thought in Europe and Asia, and more particularly in India, and described in a pathetic manner the horrors committed against disbelievers in general by religious fanatics of all ages in the name of religion. The persecutions of the Romish Inquisition, the tyranny of the early Brahmins, and the atrocities of the followers of Mahomet, were aptly and truthfully described, giving authorities where necessary. The lecturer, after observing that the spirit of religious intolerance is not entirely absent even in the midst of centres of modern civilisation, concluded with an exhortation to his audience in the words of Col. Rob. Ingersoll—'Let us do what little we can to hasten the coming of the day when society shall cease to produce millionaires and mendicants—gorged indolence and furnished industry—truth in rags and superstition robed and crowned. Let us look for the time when the useful shall be honorables; when the true shall be beautiful, and when Reason throned upon the world's brain, shall be the King of Kings and God of Gods.' "—*Times.*

## THE YOUNG PRINCES IN VICTORIA.

THEIR Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales arrived in Melbourne overland from Adelaide, South Australia, on Saturday, June 25. They were accompanied on their cross-country journey of upwards of 650 miles by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, their governor and tutor, and the private secretary of His Excellency Sir Wm. Jervois, of South Australia. Whilst staying at Malang, in the neighbouring colony, they took part in a kangaroo hunt, and witnessed a corroboree, or native war dance, by the aborigines. At each of the different towns along their line of route, their Royal Highnesses were warmly received by the inhabitants. The first Victorian

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town they entered after crossing the western frontier of this colony was Casterton, where an address was presented. Public receptions were also given at Coleraine and Wannon, which were passed through on the same day, and on the evening of Friday, the 24th ult, they reached Hamilton, where they were met by Captain Le Patourel, private secretary to the Governor of Victoria. It being understood that the Princes desired to avoid anything like a ceremonial entry, their visit to Australia being unofficial, the Hamilton Borough Council presented no address, but their Royal Highness were welcomed in an enthusiastic manner by the townspeople. Next day (Saturday) they journeyed 223 miles by rail to Melbourne, stopping for a few minutes at Ararat, Ballarat, and Geelong, and arriving at Spencer-street terminus at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, on a mild and sunny winter afternoon. The Princes were at once driven to Government-house, where they were received by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby. After less than an hour's stay, they went on board their ship, the Bacchante, from which they had been absent since they left her behind at King Georges' Sound, Western Australia. On Monday, they landed and took up their residence at Government-house, dining in the evening with the Governor. Next day His Excellency took them to the Mint, and on Tuesday they visited Ballarat in company with His Excellency, as well as the rear-admiral and officers of the detached squadron, the party numbering 35 in all. The demonstration made in their honour by the inhabitants of the golden city was of a highly enthusiastic character. About 15,000 spectators collected in the streets to see them pass from the railway station to the hotel, at which rooms were provided for them. They were driven to Lake Wendouree and the Botanic-gardens, and they afterwards inspected the works of the Band and Albion Consols Company (a quartz mine), and the North Hurdsfield Company (alluvial). They lunched at mid-day, and dined in the evening with the mayor and corporation of the city of Ballarat. During the afternoon they planted trees in front of the town-hall, in commemoration of a short visit to Ballarat East. They were presented with pocket bibles by the Bishop of Ballarat, on behalf of the Sunday-school children. After spending an enjoyable day as guests of the City Corporation, they returned by special train to Melbourne. On Thursday, the Mayor of Melbourne gave a grand ball in honour of the Princes and the officers of the squadron, at the Town-hall. 2,000 ladies and gentlemen being present. The Princes went with His Excellency the Governor and the Marchioness of Normanby. Next day, the Princes attended the Amateur Turf Club races, being driven to the course by the Governor. In the evening, they were entertained at dinner at the Melbourne Club. They were present at a concert in the Town-hall on Saturday evening. To-morrow they are to visit Sandhurst, and inspect the institutions of that important quartz-mining district.

The squadron, it is understood, will leave Melbourne about the end of this week for Sydney, where a stay of a few weeks will be made. On leaving Sydney the squadron will go to Auckland, and from that port to Fiji. The Bacchante will remain in Melbourne in order to have her rudder thoroughly repaired, and she will rejoin the squadron in Port Jackson early next month. It is possible that the Princes, instead of remaining with their ship, may go to Sydney by one of the other vessels of the squadron.—*Melbourne Argus*, July 4.

## MORE MASSACRES AT THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

INTELLIGENCE from Noumea states that the Aurora had arrived from the islands, bringing tidings of new massacres at Aoba, the island so famous for many massacres, and those in connexion with the vessels Dauntless and Mystery in particular. On the 29th ult. the May Queen anchored there, for the purpose of landing one of the returned labourers and to recruit for others. Having landed one man, the boats were on their return to the vessel, when they were hailed to wait, as many men wanted to engage themselves. The boats backed into the beach at once, when they were immediately attacked by the natives, who used huge knives and tomahawks, and killed one white man and the black crews of the two boats, with the exception of two, who escaped to the vessel by swimming, though severely wounded by tomahawk cuts. There were eight blacks in all killed.

The particulars of another outrage are also to hand from New Britain, although the news has taken a long time to reach Noumea. Some traders living in New Britain, hearing of the straits to which the Marquis de Rays colonists were refused, sent a boat in charge of an American, named Brett, and a Frenchman, named Folliott, with a crew of four natives. A few days after starting the boat returned with the natives only, who stated that having touched at a point off New Britain to procure cocoanuts they were attacked by natives, who killed the two white men, and pillaged the boat of everything in it. As this native crew were New Britain men, and some of the stolen property was found in their possession, it is almost certain that they are the murderers of Brett and Folliott, and that their story is a fabrication.

The feeling is gaining ground fast amongst those engaged in the important South Sea Islands traffic that it will soon become practically impossible to engage in it unless the natives, who have given so many proofs of their treacherous and blood-thirsty natures, are taught a few much-needed and convincing lessons.

A telegram has been received from Lieutenant King, commanding H. M. schooner Renard, at Gladstone, stating that the leader of the party which murdered Lieutenant Bower and the boat's crew of the Sandfly in the Solomon group had been executed on the site of the murder in the presence of over a hundred natives. Other murderers had escaped into the bush, but the chief's son has been held as a hostage for their capture. Since then another native named Utomuate had been caught. He is the man who actually murdered Lieutenant Bower. He, too, will be executed on the side of the murder. Lieutenant Bower's skull, his watch, and most of the arms which were taken have been recovered. Bishop Selwyn has been a valuable auxiliary in the business, which was carried out without bloodshed or acts of hostility, and only by threats of punishment. The Florida chiefs are all in a great fright, and are doing their best to catch the other two men. Bishop Selwyn says they will have them alive or dead soon. The bishop is living at Florida Island, and apprehends no more trouble there for a long time to come.—*Melbourne Argus*, July 4.

## EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR SLANDER.

IN the Queen's Bench division, on Tuesday, the case of "Wilberforce v. Philp" was commenced, the action being brought for slander and libel. The defendant denied the charge, and pleaded also that the statements were privileged.

Miss Mabel Wilberforce, the plaintiff, then gave evidence in support of the learned counsel's opening statement. She said: I am now residing with friends at Hampstead. I was born in San Francisco on May 1, 1854. My parents were Americans. My father was a physician. He and my mother are dead. I was at school in Paris before the siege, and was in Paris during the siege. My mother was with me. I went with my mother and the Rev. Mr. Nanson to visit the sick and wounded. After the siege I returned to America with my parents. We principally resided in Indianapolis. My father died in 1874, my mother later. My brother was born in December, 1859. When the Turkish war broke out a Red Cross society was formed at Indianapolis for succouring the sick and wounded in the war. As I had seen some work in Paris, they were kind enough to make me president. Stores and money were sent by the society to the East, and I was selected to go. My aunt and cousin and a woman servant came with me to Pesth. We went on to Bucharest, and afterwards to Plevna. My aunt and cousin died at Sofia. I afterwards went to Constantinople, and from thence to England, about the Christmas of 1877. In consequence of the death of my mother I was anxious to return home. I remained in London, however, and sought to establish a society to supply food and clothing, and protection for the poor children I had seen in the East suffering from the results of the war. I proposed to get persons of influence to form a committee, open a fund, and forward the money to the distressed districts. I made some progress. 71l. was sent to me. I also collected second-hand clothing and tinned food. I distributed all I had collected, and spent about 500l. of my own money. I could not carry out the work owing to the action of the Charity Organisation Society. I went to Paris in March, 1878, and there made the acquaintance of Dr. Philp. He was very kind to me. He was then 78 years of age. In October I went with him to Aix to see a family I knew there very well—that of the American Consul, Mr. James Dubois. Captain and Mrs. Dubois and their children were staying with the Consul. My relations with Dr. Philp were that I was his adopted daughter. I had told Dr. Philp that before I entered into such a relationship with him and his family it would be quite necessary for him to consult with his family and go and see the Charity Organisation Society. Dr. Philp, in consequence, left Aix and went to London. He came back again and exhibited to me a paper from his son consenting to my becoming an adopted daughter. While at Aix I became engaged to be married to Mr. James Dubois, with Dr. Philp's approval. I subsequently travelled in France, Spain, and Portugal with Dr. Philp, returning to London in July, 1879. We went to his house in Earl's-terrace, Kensington. While travelling I corresponded with the defendant and his wife, addressing one another by our Christian names. Dr. Philp while in Brighton was attacked with spasms, from which he had suffered for many years. In October he had another attack in London. I sent for Dr. Merriman, and wrote to the defendant, who came up to London at his request. Witness then detailed the circumstances connected with defendant, charging her with administering poison to Dr. Philp. The defendant, she said, came to town about Nov. 12, and saw his father by appointment. He was there about three hours. Defendant accused me of opening a letter of his wife's, and added, "I have proof you poisoned my father, and I have come to kick you out of the house. You can go to the Charity Organisation Society for your character." Dr. Philp was within hearing. The housekeeper also heard what he said. Some days subsequently I consulted my solicitor, and an action was brought on the 28th.

In cross-examination the plaintiff spoke of a Mexican war in which her father had acted as an army surgeon, and which she said had taken place about the year 1872. On coming into the box on Wednesday she asked to be allowed to correct some of the dates she had given on the previous day, from which it would have appeared that she had gone to school in Brighton when 17 years of age, whereas she now said she had then been under 14. In point of fact she had corrections to make as to most of the dates she had given before, and this having been done, her cross-examination was resumed, when in answer to Mr. Russell, she said: I got these dates principally from my mother's letters, which I refuse to produce. I burnt them on Tuesday night; I did it with a match in my boudoir. I do not know if I used more than one match or how many letters I burnt. It is quite true that in 1869 I came from Indianapolis to England, via Brest, and then went to Paris to school, where I remained about three years. I do not know where to fit in the Mexican war in which my father served in point of time, even in a margin of six years. At Paris I lived with Mrs. Bowles, the widow of the American banker there in the Rue de la Paix. I was also at school at Campden-hill, Kensington, at the house of a Mrs. Beckwith. I have letters from Mr. Perry Morton, my trustee, who lives in Stonington-road, Indianapolis. He is a retired lawyer and 78 years of age. My solicitors here have one of those letters, but I do not know where the others are. I have destroyed them. This letter now produced is one to me from my trustee, and is one which I handed to my solicitor a year ago.

Mr. Russell: Will you swear that this is an original letter at all? Just look at the words erased at the top and say if you can tell what they are.

Plaintiff: "The copy," I think. I don't know who erased them. This second letter now produced is, I think, in the same handwriting—that is to say, that of my trustee. He sent me a number of copies of the same letter after he had sent me the original.

Mr. Russell: Now, I ask you if each one of the three now before you was not written in London, and not by the person you call your trustee at Indianapolis?

Plaintiff: Not to my knowledge. I did not send one copy of this letter of my trustee to Dr. Henry. I admit that I did telegraph to the latter a few days back in these terms:—"If you do not give evidence in my case, I shall bring an action against you."

Mr. Russell: Will you swear that the person you call your trustee lives in Indianapolis?

Plaintiff: Most certainly. He is the trustee under my father's will. I had about 8,000l. left to me by my father in American bonds, and my trustee remits me money from time to time. I have no letter or document that will prove this.

In answer to further questions witness said: I never lived at Dover nor at Manchester; indeed, I have never been there in my life. I have never known anybody named Trenefidi, but I have often heard the name. The person bearing that name died before I was born. It was that of the father of my paternal grandmother, and he was a banker of San Francisco. I have never known any person named Treandefellidi. I was not confined of a female child at Dover in Janury, 1862, at the house of a Mrs. Thompson, and neither she, nor her daughter, nor a Mrs. Shuckburgh attended me there. (Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Church then came forward, but the plaintiff, being confronted with them, denied that she had ever seen them before. She was then shown an entry in the registry at Dover of a birth of a child under the name of Ada Evangeline, whose father was described as "George Trenefidi," and whose mother was described as "A. E. Trenefidi, formerly Normandy, Countess de Penefils." The plaintiff denied that the signature to the registration was in her handwriting). I did not live at Park-villa, Hunslow, in September, 1863, nor did I hire there at any time a piano of a Mr. Etherington. (Mr. James Etherington then stood forward, but the plaintiff denied that she had ever seen him before.) I did not live in Manchester from 1863 to May, 1864, passing under the name of Mrs. Trenefidi, nor did I have my photograph taken by Duval and Co. there. The photograph produced is not one of myself. I did not at Manchester live with one Treandefellidi, nor did I there see a Mr. Pappadochi. The latter never came to me and gave me a sum of money to induce me to break off my connexion with Treandefellidi, who was about to marry his wife's sister and go to America. (Mr. Pappadochi was confronted with the plaintiff, who denied that she had ever seen him before.) I did not live at Liverpool in 1871, and no action was brought against me there in reference to any furniture. Messrs. Lace and Co. did not act as my solicitors in any such case, and their managing clerk, Mr. Baker, did not then have frequent interviews with me. (Mr. Baker then stood forward, but the plaintiff denied that she had ever seen him before.) I did not have the photograph produced then taken of my son, nor is it like what my brother was when young. My brother did not go to be a companion to the son of Mr. White, rector of Budworth, near Tarporley, and remain there from 1871 to 1873. My brother's name is William Basil Dudley Trenifidi Wilberforce. He has never borne the name of Yorke Trenefidi, nor has he ever been in the American navy. I never stayed with a Mrs. Shuckburgh at Dover in 1873, whom I had known there first in 1862. I did not early in 1873 reside at 120, King's-road, with the youth then called Yorke Trenefidi. I have never before known a Mrs. Champ there. (Mrs. Champ then confronted the plaintiff, who denied that she had ever seen her in 1873, or, indeed, until a few months ago. She admitted that then Mrs. Champ had claimed to recognize her as Mrs. Trenefidi, but she said it required explanation. Her explanation amounted to a denial of the whole story.) I was in America in 1873, but I never delivered an oration there in praise of the late Mr. Sumner. The photographs produced are of myself, but I do not know where they were taken. There was one taken of me in the uniform of the Red Cross Society at Nice, but I don't know which of these three it is. My brother is at present at Aspinwall, near Colon, and was there in July, 1880. I believe I have seen this letter of the 24th of January, 1881 (handed to witness), and made these memoranda on it. It is from Lewis and Lewis to my solicitors. (This letter suggested that the certificate of birth of the plaintiff and her brother should be obtained, as that would prove their identity. It also foreshadowed generally the case which is now set up for the defendant—namely, that the plaintiff is not the person she now represents herself to be, but really the mother of the boy whom she alleges to be her brother.) I have no certificate of my brith or that of my brother. I will not say whether I have any one here besides myself who can say who and what I am. I took a place at 14, Bedford-street, Strand, at about 30l., for a few months, to collect subscriptions for the society I attempted to establish for the purpose of giving succour to the widows and orphans in Bulgaria and Roumalia after the Russo-Turkish war. I tried to interest people in this charity. I called on Canon Wilberforce. I said that Barclay, Beven, and Co. would open an account for that purpose, not that they had. I did not say I was going to see Canon Prothero. I saw him before going to see Canon Wilberforce. I never learnt afterwards that Canon Wilberforce had communicated with Barclays. They never did open an account for me. I did not ask Canon Prothero for an introduction to some person at court. He did not give me a letter to the Marchioness of Ely. I was stopping at the Medina hotel, Cowes. I left without paying my bill. The bill had been altered, and was not forthcoming when I was ready to go. I requested it to be sent after me, which was done, and it was paid next day. (The witness was here confronted with Canons Prothero and Wilberforce, but only recognized the former.) I did not tell the people at the hotel I was a relative of Canon Wilberforce. I did not tell Dr. Philp I had been to Osborne. Dr. Philp told me that the Charity Organization Society knew that I had been to Osborne and seen the Queen and swindled her out of 100l. I never told him her Majesty had received me very kindly. I told him that Canon Prothero had received me very kindly. I did not tell him the Queen had given me 100l. and requested me not to mention it. I told him that Lady Ely had informed me that the Queen had sent 100l. to her Ambassador at Constantinople in aid of the refugees, and she was sorry to see it put down as a contribution to the Compassionate Fund. I did not tell Dr. Philp I was a connection or relative of the Yorkshire Wilberforces. I did not tell him that Princess Beatrice came out with me to the hall and was very kind to me. I never had an interview with the Queen or the Princess Beatrice.

The case was again adjourned.

On July 8th, the day Mail left,

Mr. Murphy, upon the case being called on in the usual form, said—My clerk, my lord, has received a telegram to the effect that Miss Wilberforce is not well enough to come here this morning to be re-examined. I would ask, therefore, that your lordship should postpone the cause. My client has telegraphed that a doctor must attend her, but as yet we have no certificate.

Mr. Justice Field.—I cannot act without affidavits. I do not know by whom this telegram has been sent. I cannot act upon that. Have you any other part of the case to go on with? In the meantime you can place yourself in order.

Mr. Murphy.—At this moment, then, I propose to read certain interrogatories and answers of the defendant.

Mr. Justice Field.—I shall require satisfactory proof of the cause of the illness, if there be any cause existing.

Mr. Murphy then proceeded to read the interrogatories and answers of the defendant, and the affidavits and answers made in support of the application to amend the plea, by pleading justification. With this the plaintiff's case closed, subject to the completion of the examination of the plaintiff.

Subsequently, the solicitor for the plaintiff, made an affidavit in reference to a communication he had received from the plaintiff, and a certificate from a medical man stating that Miss Wilberforce was suffering from hysteria and extreme nervous prostration.

Upon this it was arranged that the evidence should be completed on Monday morning, and that in the meantime the case for the defendant should be opened.

Mr. Russell, addressing the jury for the defence, said that after the gross misstatements made by the plaintiff and put into letters, which he would ask the jury to say were manufactured by her, the defendant desired that judgment should only be given after he had had the opportunity of giving his account on oath. An effort was made under the plea of justification, to give the opportunity of investigating the history of the plaintiff, but this course was successfully resisted by her advisers. He would have thought that if the charges made against her were not true, she would have been only too glad of the opportunity of having every point thoroughly sifted. If her desire had been to vindicate her character she would not have sought to obtain a verdict without as far as possible bringing all the facts before the Court, and yet her case is closed without a particle of corroborative evidence being adduced. Every opportunity had been afforded her of giving any explanation she might desire, and the greatest latitude had been allowed her by the judge to correct on one day what she had said on another, and yet the result was anything but satisfactory. There was no truth whatever in the statement that the plaintiff had been watched by detectives, and the story of the man in the closet was an absolute invention. The alleged letter from the detective was a matter of great moment, and if it could be shown that that letter was an invention it would, he thought, have an important bearing upon the rest of the case. Her story was that a letter from New York came addressed Mr. Philp, 9, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, and that that was the extraordinary production of the so-called Charles Osborne. She made a copy, and then the letter was posted by the father to the son. If he could demonstrate that this was a fiction, what credence, he asked, could be placed upon any other part of her statement. If true, there was no doubt that the author was engaged in getting up the case against the lady, and if that had been the case the writer would certainly have taken reasonable pains that the letter should not fall into the hands of the person against whom the action was directed. The letter was written in April, 1880, and the writ in the action was issued as far back as November, 1879. Moreover, the lady having commenced her action in November, 1879, continued to remain in the house of the late Dr. Philp up to July, 1880. If they examined carefully into the plaintiff's statement, this miserable case, he thought, would crumble away upon the touch. Throughout no original letter has been produced whilst there had been an ample supply of alleged copies. Could it be supposed that Dr. Philp would have been silent if he had received such a letter from the detective as was alleged, showing that his only son had been guilty of dishonourable conduct by entering into a nefarious arrangement with a detective? Captain Philp would say that he had never communicated with any detective, and that the whole thing was a deliberate fabrication. The letter itself, he contended, clearly indicated that it was not written from abroad; but that it was, in point of fact, manufactured upon the premises, after Mr. Lewis had written to the plaintiff's solicitor. If that letter was a genuine copy of a genuine letter, the jury must give their verdict for the plaintiff, and condemn, in the severest way possible, the malignant conduct of the defendant; but if the letter was, as he maintained he had shown, a gross, wicked, and, he would add, a clumsy fabrication, what were they to say of the lady who had the audacity to come into a court of justice under these circumstances to seek to vindicate her fair fame? In consequence of the opposition on the part of the plaintiff she had successfully resisted an application on the part of the defendant to put on the record a plea of justification. It was the defendant's desire to be allowed to call all the withnesses who had been presented to the plaintiff face to face, but as he had not a plea of justification on the record, it rested with the plaintiff whether those witnesses should be called, or whether that part of the case should be altogether shut out. When the defendant went to the Charity Organisation Society he had an important revelation made to him. He found that the lady was "pigeonholed" in the society with a whole history, the inquiry with reference to her having begun when she took the shop in Bedford-street, Stand. He also found that the statements made in reference to her by the Charity Organisation Society had been placed in the year 1878, before the legal advisers of the Society, to see if proceedings should not be taken against her, but the lady disappeared soon after. She was then under a passport from America, dated Dec. 12, 1877, which she showed to Mr. Curts, the officer of the Society. The visit to Plevna was a fabrication. With one exception only she had spoken of people whom she had met as having been dead. The one exception was that of Mr. Gay, a newspaper correspondent. He would call that gentleman if his learned friend did not object. The evidence of the plaintiff stood without confirmation in any single point, and she had rested her case entirely upon her own story, which in some essential parts had been supported by the deliberate fabrication of letters. Dealing with the personal history of the plaintiff as told by herself, the learned counsel pointed to the remarkable fact that not a single original letter had been produced from her father, mother, brother, nor trustee, although from some of those letters she had said that she fixed some of her dates. In cross-examination, the plaintiff, seeing the circumstances in her statements made material alterations in dates and facts, displayed an ignorance of her early life and education which would be altogether uncountable if she were giving a true account. Her story as to the destruction of the letters of her father, mother, brother, and trustee it was impossible to believe. In the autumn of 1878 she formed the acquaintance of the defendant's father, an old gentleman between 78 and 79 years of age. He had some months before lost his wife and daughter, and with the advice of his son he went to the Continent. There he met the plaintiff. She was not well and required the advice of Dr. Philp, who became from that time friendly with her, but from first to last it had never been suggested that there was anything immoral in their friendship. Dr. Philp was always, with the exception of two occasions, both of which were attributable to the plaintiff, on affectionate terms with his son. The father made no secret of his acquaintance with the plaintiff. From the autumn of 1878 down to the end of 1879 Captain Philp and his wife continued on affectionate terms with the father, and did not raise any objection. At one time the lady was contemplating the possibility of a closer relationship with the old man. The first period at which the suspicion arose which led to the plaintiff taking the course she did was in the month of September, 1879. At that time there was in the service of Captain Philp, a cook of the name of Mrs. Phillips, and he received a letter from the plaintiff stating that Dr. Philps had given notice to Mrs. Phillips. He communicated with her, and told her that he should be glad if she would come to him. After that he heard from his father and the cook that there was no foundation for the statement she had made. The father was on several occasions attacked with vomiting, and the defendant when he heard of it insisted that he should see a medical man. He was seen by Dr. Merriman, who subsequently called on Dr. Johnson. Both these gentlemen would state in evidence that they considered the attacks serious and unaccountable. The defendant was alarmed, but the statements imputed to him he would say were untrue. The doctors desired that the vomit should be kept, and when the defendant informed the plaintiff of this, her conduct was not such as was calculated to allay any suspicion which might have arisen in his mind. It was upon the suggestion of Canon Prothero that the defendant first took action through the Charity Organisation Society, and from the position which she occupied in relation to his father, it was not unnatural, after what had arisen, that he should have done so. He appealed to the jury to say whether the course adopted by the defendant was not fully justified by the facts. Tracing the plaintiff's history in this country the learned counsel referred to her efforts to establish a fund for "the benefit of children of all nationalities north and south of the Balkans." The Society was formed, but without any officers, except herself, and without a banker, although on more than one occasion she endeavoured unsuccessfully to obtain one. The Charity Organisation watched the case carefully, and the result was that they came to the conclusion that she was acting a dishonest part. In October Captain Philp was put in possession of the information, which the Charity Organisation Society possessed, and upon that he wrote to his father. Subsequently he came to the conclusion that the woman was endeavouring to play upon the kindly action of the old man to the prejudice of the son and his wife and family. The defendant, in his letters to his father, did not mean to convey that the plaintiff would do an injury to his father, but he considered it unsafe that his father, an old and feeble man, should be left under her guardianship, because she was likely to be benefitted by his death she might not be so anxious and solicitous for his welfare as his own relations would be. In November, 1879, the action was begun, and there could be no doubt that up to a certain time the plaintiff retained the affection of the old man. After a time, however, he felt the estrangement from his son and his children. He began to think that the natural ties were not to be broken at the instance of a woman who but a short time ago was a stranger to him. Beyond this, in his deposition made a few days before his death he said that he found leaves torn from his diary, a cheque taken from his cheque-book and his locks forced open. These things seemed to have opened his eyes and created a supicion, and in July, 1880, he told her to leave the house. For a period of three weeks she locked herself in her room, but ultimately she left the house. She was not, however, allowed to go empty-handed, the defendant's father having given her 250l. She next appeared occupying a boudoir at Hampstead, and he, the learned counsel, desired to have the opportunity of asking her again whether she had not sown dissension in that house, and whether, she had not threatened an action there. The plaintiff's case, in every ordinary sense of the word, was that of an adventuress, who had sought to impose upon the kindly feeling of the jury by fabricating a story which he had proved from her own mouth was untrue and rotten to the core; and he asked the jury to say, even at this stage, whether it did not appear to them that the case was tainted from beginning to end with the deadly taint of fraud.

At the close of the learned counsel's address, the Court adjourned.


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